

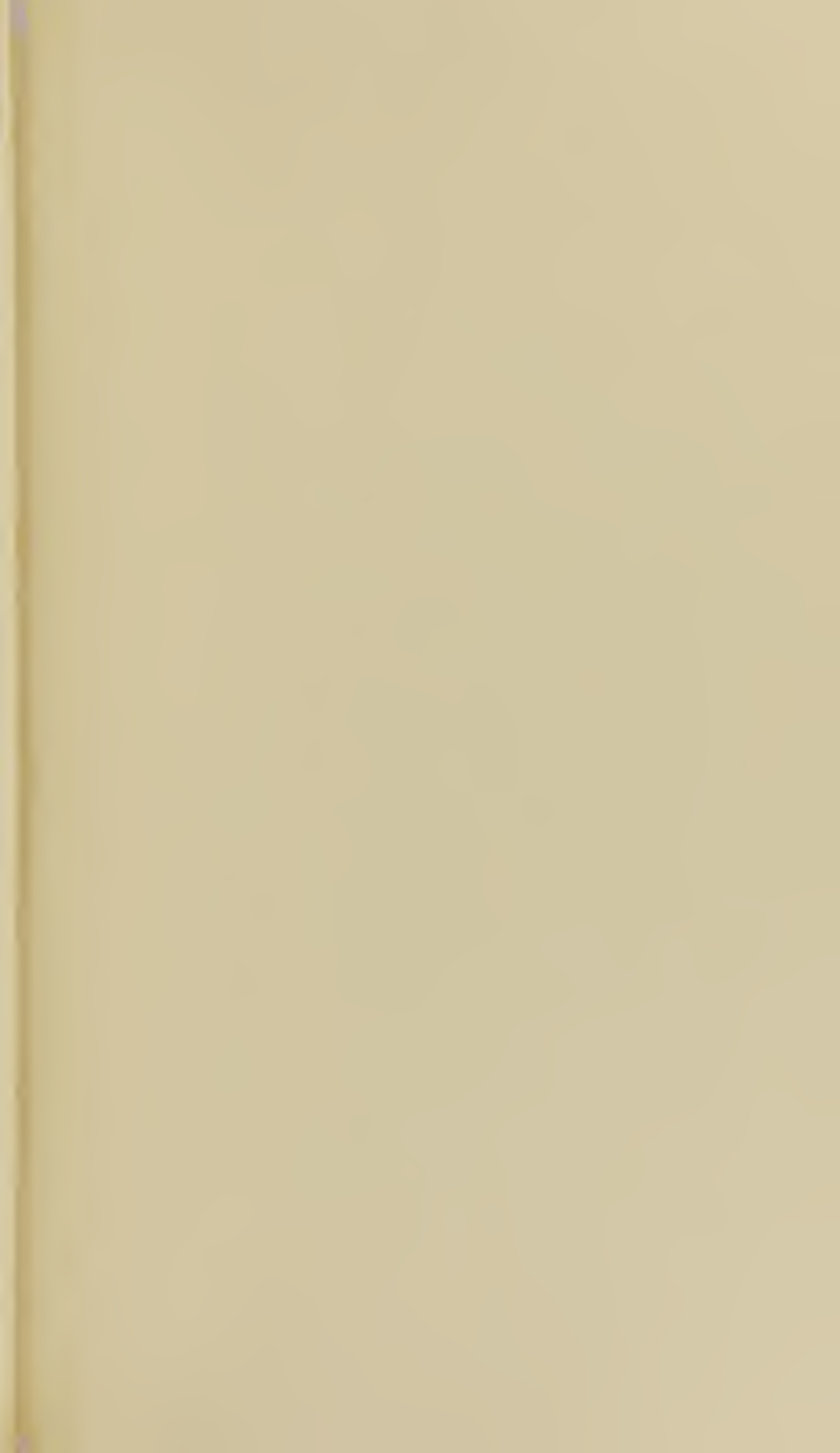
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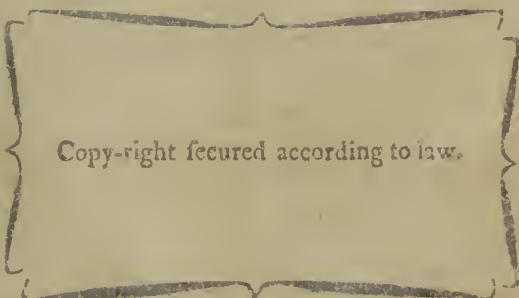
SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
YELLOW FEVER,
THAT BROKE OUT
IN THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN JULY 1793:
WITH
A LIST OF THE DEAD;
AND THE
DONATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR,
AND A
VARIETY OF OTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

SECOND EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:
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1798.



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SHORT HISTORY OF THE YELLOW FEVER,

That broke out in Philadelphia in

1797.

ABOUT the end of July, 1797, the yellow fever again made its appearance in Philadelphia. It continued to extend through various parts of the City and Liberties, for about three months. Towards the close of October, some days of cold weather, or perhaps some natural cause beyond the reach of human conception, by degrees, abated its violence. Its ravages have now ceased; or, if a few remaining patients can be found, they are only to be considered as convalescents, and rare exceptions to the general statement, that the city is now restored to its usual proportion of healthiness.

The citizens became more early aware of their danger than in 1793; and the speedy flight of many thousands of them into the country, seems to have been the chief cause why the mortality of this contagion has been so much less violent than that of the former. By the way, though not so generally known as to create alarm, it is true, that in the fall of 1794, Philadelphia had a transient visit from this fatal scourge. A small number of persons, perhaps twenty or thirty, died of it. The unexpected intervention of one or two days of a wind more than usually cold for that season of the year, was the apparent cause of its abrupt extinction. Perhaps the infection might be less violent in its nature than that of the former year. It is well known, that the plague, while remaining identically the same disease, hath yet very different degrees of violence in its fir-

cessive visitations. In 1794, the sickness was kept a secret by those who had an opportunity to be acquainted with its having reached the city. The news was, on every account, unwelcome; and, happily, there did not occur any positive occasion for its being generally divulged.

As the consequences of the present fever have been much less dreadful than of that in 1793, an account of it will be far less interesting; besides, the subject has lost much of novelty. The silent desolation of our streets in one year, displays a close resemblance to the same scene in another year. But still it may be proper that some compendious account should be given of this calamity, that hath again so abruptly swept away so many of our relations and acquaintances.

On the 11th of August, 1797, the governor of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation. He mentioned the intelligence of a contagious disease existing in the West-Indies. He enjoined that every vessel from the Islands, from New-Orleans, or from any French, Dutch, or Spanish ports on the Main, should perform quarantine for five days, at the health-office, on State-Island; or for such longer time, as the resident physicians and officers of the health-office should advise.

A second copy of this proclamation was issued on the 15th of August, with the addition of "*British*" ports on the Main. On the 14th, the governor wrote a letter to Dr. John Redman, president of the college of physicians, requesting a state of facts as to the origin and progress of the contagion. The answer, dated August 16th, said, in a few words, that "a malignant contagious fever has lately appeared in Penn-Treet, and its vicinity, of which ten or twelve persons have died." He promised to communicate, as speedily as possible, the advice of the college.

The following piece appeared, on the 16th of August, in the newspapers:

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

HEALTH-OFFICE, STATE-ISLAND,
August 16, 1797.

A considerable alarm having been created in the city, by the prevalence of the yellow fever, in consequence

of the death of some persons in the neighbourhood of Penn. and Pine-streets; and as some have attempted to trace the disease to certain vessels from the West-Indies, it is necessary for me to assure the citizens, that as every vessel entering the port of Philadelphia from a foreign port, undergoes an examination at their arrival off this place, I will pledge my reputation, that no person, ill with the *yellow fever, or other contagious disease*, has passed through my hands from sea into the city, during the present summer.

The armed ship *Hinde*, from Cape Nichola Mole, has been accused of importing the disease,* although that vessel lay at a distant part of the city from Pine-street wharf. It has been asserted publicly (and by those whom I should have expected would have ascertained the fact, before circulating a report, so absurd in its nature, and injurious to my character) that the above vessel was never examined previously to her arrival, but permitted to pass, after enquiring where she was from!! The falsity of this story may at once be proved by referring to the files of the health-office, Philadelphia, where the usual official interrogatories of the captain of the *Hinde* are preserved, which are proposed to the masters of all foreign vessels, at their arrival at the health-office, State-Island.

The ship *Arethusa*, from Havannah, in ballast, arrived healthy, and continued so after five days quarantine, on the 24th of July, when she came up to the city. She has also been accused of infecting the people of Penn-street; but it has never been proved that any of the citizens who have died were nigh that ship. The pilot, it appears, from imprudently sleeping on deck during the quarantine, was seized with a fever on his way up to the city. Dr. Currie, his physician, informed me, that it was attended with inflammatory bilious symptoms, and that he was well in five days. For the satisfaction of the public, I shall make a future statement of the deaths on board this ship during the voyage, before her arrival at the Havannah.

JAMES MEASE,

Resident Physician of the Port.

* The ship *Hinde* arrived at Philadelphia on the 3d inst. and lay in the stream till Sunday the 6th, the day after the decease of Mr. Nathaniel Lewis.

On the 16th of August, a proclamation was issued from the health-office. Citizens, in general, and especially those keeping lodging-houses for sailors, and passengers from vessels, were advised to give notice of any such persons, if seized with indisposition, having the appearance of the yellow fever, to the health-office; to Dr. Samuel Duffield, No. 12, Chestnut-street; to captain William Allen, No. 2, Key's-Alley, or to any of the inspectors of health in the City or Liberties, that the patients might be removed to the city hospital, where every accommodation was provided for their reception.

On the 18th, the Board of Health published the following account of patients supposed to be ill of the contagion :

Friday, 18th August, 1797.

In consequence of circular letters addressed to the physicians, for the purpose of obtaining information of the number of patients who may be afflicted with fevers of a malignant or contagious nature, the following reports have been received yesterday and to-day, viz.

Drs. Seybert, Pascalis, Cutbush, Goss and Parks—no case of a contagious nature.

Dr. Thompson—one patient, with every symptom of a malignant nature.

Dr. Dorsey—two do. in a bilious yellow fever.

Dr. Griffiths—one case, suspicious only.

Dr. Currie—three cases, two recovering, the other removed.

Dr. Gallaher—one case, suspicious only.

Dr. Budd—one do.

Dr. Woodhouse—one, recovering.

Dr. Caldwell—one, in a bad way.

Dr. Annan—one, do.

Dr. Dewees—one, suspicious only.

Dr. Wistar—two, suspicious only, and those under a consultation.

Mr. Brown.

From wrong information, I stated in my note to the public of to day, that the Hinde armed ship, hauled in to a

wharf distant from Pine-street ; and that the pilot of the *Arethusa* caught cold by sleeping on deck during the quarantine of the vessel. I have since found, that the *Hinde* lay very near to Pine-street wharf, and that the pilot of the *Arethusa* attributes his cold and subsequent fever to sleeping in the cabin the evening before going to town, in a hammock, and to the rain which beat in through four windows upon him. Neither of these facts, however, will tend to prove, the above vessels were concerned in producing the disease of Penn-street.

JAMES MEASE.

Health-Office, Aug. 16, 1797.

The following letter, from Dr. Currie, appeared in reply to those above inserted from Dr. Mease. They deserve to be printed entire, as tending to throw light on the origin of the contagion :

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

August 18th, 1797.

Doctor Mease, in his address to the inhabitants of this city, has pledged his reputation, that “ no person ill of the yellow fever, or any other contagious disease, has passed through his hands, from sea, into this city, during the present summer.”

He has also mentioned, that I informed him, that the pilot who brought up the ship *Arethusa*, “ had a fever, attended with *inflammatory* bilious symptoms.”

From my knowledge of doctor Mease’s conduct, and from the character he has hitherto supported, with so much credit, and even eclat, I have not the most distant doubt that he has stated facts precisely as they are, or at least as he believes them to be. But, from the general propensity of mariners to sinuggle ; from the ridiculous and farcical period prescribed by law for performing quarantine ; from the nature of infection ; from the various articles of clothing and bedding being capable of retaining infection for a long time ; from the neglect of masters of vessels, (who are not aware of the consequences) to throw overboard the clothing and bedding of seamen that die on board their

vessels ; from the time, the place and the manner that the disease (which has lately appeared in this city) commenced and has progressed, and from the most perfect resemblance of the fever to the yellow fever of the West-Indies, there can be no hesitation with those that have a competent knowledge of medical history, in pronouncing the disease, or the contagion which gave rise to the disease, to have been imported in some vessel from the West-Indies, though no person ill of the disease had arrived from sea with it.

And that the disease was introduced by some articles on board the *Arethusa*, the following circumstances render more than probable :

The ship *Arethusa* transported fifty-seven slaves from Jamaica to the Havannah, some time in June last ; and lost three men on the passage with the yellow fever : to the truth of this, Mr. Philip Kingston, who was passenger on board, has subscribed : nor is it pretended to be denied by the captain or mate. The captain also omitted making report to the physician of the health hospital, of a boy that died on board after Mr. Kingston left the vessel. The vessel arrived at the fort on the 18th or 19th of July, with eleven hands, all apparently healthy ; performed five days quarantine ; left the mate at the hospital, where he remained twelve days, with symptoms of diarrhœa, or dysentery.

The pilot was conveyed to his lodgings in Shippen-street soon after his arrival : I visited him the next morning, and found him labouring under symptoms of high fever, resembling those of the inflammatory kind, with a pain in his head and back ; red eyes, tinged with yellow ; had been delirious in the night ; all these symptoms subsided the day following, succeeded by great debility and sickness at stomach. These gave way to evacuating remedies, and he had no more complaint of fever after the 5th day. I suspected the case, at the time, to be the same as the yellow fever of the West-Indies, which has been usually, but very improperly, called the inflammatory bilious fever ; and in compliance with common language, in conversation with Dr. Mease, did mention that the fever was attended with inflammatory bilious symptoms, instead of inflammatory

symptoms, succeeded by those of a bilious nature, which I declare was the fact, and ought so to have been stated to express my precise meaning.

Five days after the arrival of the *Arethusa*, while lying along side of her, five of the crew of the *Iris* were attacked with symptoms of the yellow fever; all on the same day, or within one day of each other, and a few days after, two more of the crew: one of these, whose name was Flood, died with unequivocal symptoms of the yellow fever; among other symptoms, he had the black vomiting to a high degree.

These facts can be substantiated by unquestionable evidence. I, therefore, have thought proper to make this hasty statement, for the information and satisfaction of those concerned.

WILLIAM CURRIE.

P. S. The disease almost invariably gives way to judicious bleeding and mercurial purges, when application is made soon after the attack. The attack is generally sudden, and begins with pain in the head and back, accompanied with chills. The patient, though uneasy at stomach, seldom has any puking before the end of the second day. The disease terminates on the third or fourth day when properly treated. This disease may be effectually escaped, by avoiding all communication with the sick, and the houses where they have been sick.

The following letter was transmitted from Dr. Redman, to governor Mifflin, in answer to his request for the advice of the college of physicians:

S I R,

The college of physicians having attentively considered your request "of giving an opinion on the best mode of averting the calamity which threatens us," have directed me to communicate to you the following methods: 1st. For preventing the spreading of contagious diseases when introduced amongst us, and 2dly. For preventing the introduction of such diseases.

1st. To prevent the spreading of contagious diseases when introduced;—we recommend the most scrupulous attention to cleaning and watering the streets, particularly washing out the gutters, habits of temperance, caution as

to cloathing, fatigue of body, and exposure to the sun and night air. When it is ascertained that such diseases exist, let the physicians of the city be enjoined to give information to the board of health, to whom they should daily report such cases as may occur. Let all unnecessary intercourse be suspended with that part of the city where the disease first appears. Let such of the sick and their families, who reside in any part of the city where their residence may prove hurtful or dangerous, be immediately removed. When the disease is ascertained to exist in several houses near to each other, in any part of the city, let all the neighbouring families who have escaped infection, be removed, and all communication between the infected families and the city be suspended, by preventing any persons, except those whose visits are essentially necessary to the sick, previous to their removal, from entering into that part of the town. For this purpose, mercantile business must, of course, be suspended there, and the vessels removed from the adjoining wharves. All suspected wharves and houses, particularly such as have been occupied by the sick, should be purified by order of the board, in the manner formerly recommended by the college.

2dly. To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, we recommend, that a new law on this subject be made, constituting a board of health, consisting of five persons, including two physicians, of whom three shall be citizens of Philadelphia, one an inhabitant of the Northern Liberties, and one an inhabitant of Southwark; who shall meet daily during the months of June, July, August, and September. They shall have full power to do every thing necessary respecting the quarantine to be performed by vessels arriving in this port, as well as to direct the removal of any vessels, after their arrival at the city, which may be found or suspected to be unhealthy. A consulting and a residing physician should be appointed; the former to dwell in the city, and the latter to be generally at the health-office, on State-Island, from which he is never to be absent during the above-mentioned months. Every vessel which arrives from the West-Indies, from the American Main to the southward of Florida, or from the Mediterranean, during these months, should perform a qua-

quarantine of not less than thirty days ; and all suspected vessels should have every article, wrought or unwrought, which is used for cloathing or bedding, or which may be supposed to contain infection, particularly those which are composed of cotton, wool and silk, unladen and purified at the island.

By order of the college of physicians of Philadelphia,

JOHN REDMAN, President.

THOMAS C. JAMES, Secretary.

August 17th, 1797.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq.

Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Hopes were still entertained that the progress of the contagion might be checked. On the 21st of August, the inspectors of the health-office published an address to the citizens. They began with assuring the public, that the infection which had made its appearance in Penn-street and its vicinity, was so limited in its extent, that by proper exertions, it might, in their opinion, be entirely removed. They next published a series of resolutions, to which was subjoined a note signed by Mr. Dallas, as secretary of Pennsylvania : he signified the approbation of the governor. The resolutions directed, that every person infected with the yellow fever, and whose case would admit of removal, should be conveyed by his friends, or the health-officer, to a proper situation distant from Philadelphia. The adjoining inhabitants were directed immediately to remove ; a yellow flag was to be placed to houses containing, or which had recently contained, the sick. No person, the needful attendants excepted, was to enter any such house, till it had been properly cleansed. Physicians were requested to give notice of such contagious cases as came under their observation. The board farther announced, that a number of houses and tents had been procured for accommodating the healthy people who might remove from the city. At the same time, there was published a list of the inspectors, being twenty-four in number, with the respective places of their residence. A note, of the 21st of August, from their chairman, John Miller, jun. stated, that since the 17th inst. ten cases of fever had occurred south of

Pine-street, and mostly in Penn-street, of which several had been sent to the hospital. Two others in the city had been traced back to Penn-street.

The newspapers now began to be crowded with publications respecting the yellow fever. Dr. Caldwell, in a letter of the 21st, said, that the report of the committee of health, exhibited but "a very faint and imperfect image of the health of the city, relative to the prevailing malignant fever." On the 22d, Drs. Dobel, Cox, Pleasants, and Church, were appointed to visit the City and Liberties, in quest of new cases. On that day, only three were reported to the board of health. The Wigwam Tavern, out Race-street, near Schuylkill, some years since converted into an hospital, was made use of for the reception of the sick. It was said that some dead bodies were removed from it about this time, back into the city, for interment. If it were intended to spread the disorder, a more apt method could not have been contrived. The idle parade of a number of people at burials, ought to have been forbidden, as also the custom of ringing bells for the dead, which served only to alarm the sick. However irreligious it may seem, places of worship ought to have been universally shut up. To assemble a thousand or fifteen hundred people, of all ages, and from all parts of the city, into one place of meeting, in weather which was moderately warm, and during the prevalence of such a distemper, was certainly imprudent, as it could not fail to promote the disorder.

Another mistake was, the enduring of a public market in the midst of the city. This spot was frequently, upon market days, so crowded, that one could not walk twenty yards through it without jostling against persons on every side. Their very breath and clothes were sufficient to convey contagion. This fever may well be termed a younger branch of the plague. In countries where the latter prevails, if as little attention were given, as has lately been exhibited in Philadelphia, to keep people at a distance from each other, the human race would, perhaps, in these parts of the world, be extirpated. It would have been very easy to adjourn the market to a spot on the commons, where people should not have been under the necessity of squeezing each other in this way. Taverns, as another vehicle of

infection, should have been discouraged from being kept open, unless such as were designed for the reception of travellers from the country. The latter exception would have been necessary for securing subsistence to the inhabitants.

The alarm continued gradually to increase : on the 23d of August, the board of health reported that fifteen new cases had occurred since the day before, and that the utmost diligence would be necessary to prevent the disorder from spreading. The inhabitants began to move into the country ; and, in a short time, they emigrated in such prodigious numbers, that the city was said to be half empty. On every road from Philadelphia were seen waggons conveying families and their effects to the country. Many merchants removed to Wilmington, where they began business. Germantown, Chester, Wilmington, Frankfort, Darby, Trenton, Bordenton, Easton, and Burlington were more or less crowded with fugitives, who fled in every direction. Sometimes they carried the disease along with them ; as in the instance of Mr. Robert Cary, glazier, who died at Burlington of the disorder ; which, almost at the same time, cut off his son, Mr. James Cary, a clerk in the office of the Philadelphia Gazette. He had remained in the city, and was universally lamented, as a young man of uncommon merit. So greatly was Philadelphia thinned, within the space of a week or two, that scarce a person was to be seen upon the streets. Even, of those who staid in town, many shut themselves up in their houses, as in so many castles, and entertained no commerce with their neighbours, unless when they ventured out to market ; and that, as above noticed, was a dangerous service. Among other misfortunes, the markets grew dearer than usual, and some of the bakers it is said, made their bread as light, as when flour had been at fifteen dollars per barrel. We must, however, take into account, the very great risk which they ran, by staying, upon any terms, in the city.

The appearance of the streets was not, upon the whole, so exceedingly dismal as in the fall of 1793. Sometimes one met a cart driving at considerable speed to Potter's field. The man who took care of it was frequently singing. The dead bodies were not, on every occasion, very decum-

ly put into coffins ; but this is a topic too delicate to be enlarged upon. One cart broke down, above the corner of Chesnut and Seventh-streets ; and the body, which was not removed for several hours, annoyed the neighbourhood with a most intolerable smell.

An alarm had now spread over the continent. On the 18th of August, the governor of New-York published a proclamation, directing that all vessels from Philadelphia should, till further orders, perform quarantine. On the 23d, the governor of this state issued a proclamation. He therein ordered that all communication should be cut off with the wharves, houses, and inhabitants situated between Spruce and South-streets, to extend from the river to the west side of Front-street. Necessary attendants only were to be admitted within this spot. Poles or fences were to be placed across the streets and avenues leading to it. The shipping were to be removed from the wharves, and yellow flags to be placed at the corner of each of the streets leading to the rest of the city. An injunction was added, for the removal of the sick, if the case would admit of it, and the inhabitants were also to remove upon orders from inspectors of the health-office. Yellow flags were to be placed before the houses, wherein the sickness had appeared. The physicians were requested to give notice to the health-office, of all cases within their knowledge. A fine of three hundred dollars was to be imposed on any person obstructing the execution of this order, or neglecting to pay obedience to it.

The latter part of this proclamation met with an immediate refusal ; for, on the very next day, the 24th of August, the inspectors informed the public, that they could no longer tell whether any new cases had occurred, because the physicians had not given them any communications. A misunderstanding had taken place : The doctors declined to name the number of their patients, because the latter were liable, when discovered, to be hurried off to the Wigwam in carts. This treatment gave general offence. Had a coach been employed for that end, as it was in the sequel, the scheme would have succeeded much better.

Mr. William Fleetwood, an English gentleman, who died at the hospital, was said to be hurried off from his lodgings, although the lady with whom he lodged was wil-

ling to keep him. This statement appears not to be true. His friends had sufficient time and privilege to remove him to any place that they or he choosed out of the city, and the carriage that went for him in the morning, by his request, did not take him away till evening. In the hospital every attention was rendered to him. The steward's private room was given up for his sole accommodation.

An instance is generally reported and believed, of a woman being hurried off, as in a yellow fever, and who next morning was delivered of a child. Very strong objections were made to the peremptory orders of removal, as both inhuman and impracticable. Dr. Caldwell, in a letter to the printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, of the 28th of August, inveighed severely against it. He related, that he had on Saturday, the 26th, been called to a patient. This man was seized with an illness on the Wednesday preceding, and had forborne, as he said, to call in assistance, for fear of being conveyed to the hospital. He mentioned another case of a man, who, when dying, sent for him to enquire if any thing could be given to alleviate his pain. He did not expect to be cured, but had merely sent for aid, in the hope of obtaining a mitigation to the agony of his last moments. Dr. Caldwell added, that many other cases of this sort had occurred. He farther said, that he had lately observed in the crowd of the court-house in Chestnut-street, three persons who, a few hours before, had been visiting patients ill of the fever. He had them called out, and persuaded them to go away. On the 28th, the inspectors advertised that a coachee was kept in readiness at the constable's office, at the corner of Front and Almond-street, for the removal of those who *desired* to be sent to the hospital, as also that a hearse was kept at the same place. But it was more easy to raise an alarm than to suppress it.

The inclosure recommended by the governor, and likewise the yellow flags, were pulled down, in spite of the threatened penalty of three hundred dollars. Indeed, the best safe-guard was the removal of the inhabitants into the country, which, of course, crippled the progress of the contagion. Much of its violence may be ascribed to the wretched practice common in Philadelphia, as well as in all other large towns, of jamming and heaping houses together, as if the surface of the country did not afford room

for holding them. Nothing can be more completely ridiculous, than that, in a continent twelve hundred leagues wide, and where land is so extremely plenty, contagion should be promoted by the narrowness of the streets. In 1793, only thirty-nine persons died in the whole extent of Market-street, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill; whereas, in Pewter-Platter-Alley, containing perhaps forty houses, thirty-two persons died; in Elfrith's-Alley, twenty-three; in Combes's-Alley, twenty-nine; and in Moravian-Alley, thirty-seven. These make, in whole, an hundred and twenty-one deaths in only four alleys. If each of them had been as wide as Market-street, the chance is, that at least half of these lives would have been saved. If Water-street, and several others, were near an hundred feet broad, the ravages of this dreadful disorder would surely have been less fatal; as ventilation is an evident preventative. This appears from the distemper having made such very small progress in the country. It would have saved many lives annually, if every street in the City and Liberties had been thirty or forty yards broad, even if there never had been a yellow fever. In the hot summer months, Philadelphia is far from being a healthful situation, and to children it is extremely fatal. Two or three hundred additional acres of ground, which at the planning of the city was not worth twenty dollars per acre, would have saved, by this time, thousands of lives. It is well known, that previous to the great fire in London, in 1666, the plague had seldom, if ever, been entirely out of that city. But after it was burnt, the streets being rebuilt on a wider plan, that distemper has never since been known, to infect it.

The assembly of the state met on the 29th of August; and, on the same day voted ten thousand dollars to be appropriated for the accommodation, employment, and relief of the sick and indigent, during the prevalence of the fever. The money was acceptable and useful; yet, if the sum given had been even considerably larger, there was no want of objects of charity to receive it. The state is worth some millions of dollars, and an additional donation could scarcely have injured its interest.

A committee from the health-office were appointed to

visit the hospitals, at State-Island, and the Wigwam, which they did on the 26th of August. They reported, that at the former place they found only thirteen patients; all of whom appeared to be on the recovery. At the Wigwam, forty-eight had been received, of whom sixteen were dead, and most of the remainder either cured or in a state of convalescence.

It has already been hinted, that a misunderstanding had arisen between some of the physicians and the inspectors of the health-office, in consequence of which, the former had declined giving in any further reports of their patients.* On the 1st of September, 1797, the board published a narrative of their proceedings, in consequence of the governor's proclamation. They denied that force had been employed, or even contemplated, for the removal of the sick to the hospital; and that no such removals had taken place, unless when the attending physician declared the measure to be necessary. As to the former assertion, the general belief is otherwise: force undoubtedly was used by some agents of the board, though perhaps without their authority. If the physicians had in every case been consulted, they could have had no reason to be offended, as they certainly were, when they declined the reporting of cases. The board further said, that all persons near the sick, necessary attendants excepted, had been earnestly advised to remove. They mentioned, that the City-Hospital had been kept in a state of complete preparation for the receiving of patients; and that five physicians, Drs. Cox, Dobel, Pleasants, Church, and Leib, had been appointed in different parts of the city, to seek out and administer relief to such persons as required assistance.

After giving this view of the subject, the inspectors ex-

* On the 29th of August, a letter appeared in the newspapers from Dr. Currie. He therein stated, the reason for the physicians not giving in lists of their patients to the board of health, as arising from want of time to do so. He said, that it was the duty of the board to send for such a list. He subjoined a catalogue of all persons who had been infected, from the 22d of July to the 25th of August. On the 1st of September, the number of houses shut up, was supposed to be thirteen hundred and sixty-five, besides those in the inclosures of Penn-street, &c. to which access had been forbid by the governor's proclamation.

pressed a hope, that all sick or indisposed persons, as well as those employed in the care of them, would see the propriety of an early application either to their family-physician, to Dr. Duffield, consulting physician of the port of Philadelphia, or to some of the medical gentlemen above named. There was a postscript at the bottom of this notice, which must have been the consequence of some hesitation among the members of the board themselves. It was signed by four members, who said, that during the consideration of this address, they had requested and obtained leave to withdraw. The burials at this time began to be more numerous. An account appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette, stating, that during the forty-eight hours preceding Monday, the 4th of September, at noon, there had been thirty-six interments. This was a greater number of dead than had yet occurred within an equal period.

The commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distresses of the poor, by the expenditure of ten thousand dollars, attended punctually to their appointment. Their names are as follow, viz.

FOR THE CITY.

Robert Wharton, (Chairman) South Third-street.

No. 135.

George Krebs, North Fifth-street, No. 17.

John James, (Treasurer) do. do. No. 18.

Israel Israel, corner of Chestnut and Third-streets.

Thomas Savery, North Fifth-street, No. 20.

Edward Garrigues, Cherry-street, No. 39.

FOR THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99.

John Wagner, Noble-street.

George Inglis, New Market-street.

FOR SOUTHWARK.

Samuel Church, corner of South and Water-streets.

William Linnard, South Second-street.

Robert M^cMullin, Swanson-street.

They invited the inhabitants to recommend in writing such indigent persons as might come within their knowledge. These were to be assisted by applying at the state-house from three to nine o'clock in the evening, of Wednesday, the 6th inst. and thereafter, on "every 2d, 4th,

and 6th days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, while necessary." The commissioners, as above, were twelve in number, and their names and respective places of residence were printed, that people, during the recess of their meetings, in want of employment or relief, might know where to apply. Numbers of persons were immediately set to work upon the streets and high-roads near the city. The funds were not adequate to give them full wages; and some of the overseers told them that a whole day's work was not, of course, to be expected from them. The reader may suppose that no such hints were necessary, for idleness is natural to man. But relief was essential, and it was proper to find them employment, if only to divert them. Should their performances not have been equal to the expense which they cost, still it was fit that they should have something to do. Even supposing that only ten of them were dishonest, the temptation to robbery might have proved more detrimental to the citizens, than the whole amount of the expenditure; for some of them, after getting their wages, actually robbed one another. On South-street and Broad-street, the indulgence was taken in its utmost latitude; but when it is considered that some were emaciated, others delicate—and that many soon got blisters on their hands, no great exertions could be expected.

The contagion continued to extend. For the twenty-four hours preceding Saturday the 9th, at noon, the Philadelphia Gazette reported thirty-two deaths; being about double the amount of any former single day. From that time, till Monday at noon, the deaths were by the same newspaper, fifty-seven. On September 7th, the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties appointed a committee to assist the board of health. On the 12th, the commissioners for assisting the poor, sent a letter to the governor, giving an account of their proceedings. They stated that, from the 4th to the 9th instant, two hundred and eighty-four persons, chiefly heads of families, had been relieved, at an expense of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, besides a quantity of bread, the cost of which an account had not been received. Two hundred and fifty men, at seventy five cents per day, had been employed on the roads, and to open the courses of water in South-wark, so as to drain the grounds. Provision was further

made for about two hundred people, who had removed to the tents on the Schuylkill.

On the 22d of September, a note appeared in the newspapers, signed by James Oldden, No. 1, South Sixth-street; John Gardiner, jun. No. 28, Strawberry-alley; Franklin Wharton, No. 268, South Second-street; John Clifton, No. 74, Swanston-street, Southwark; and Thomas Anderson, No. 63, Shippen-street, do. They stated, that the guardians of the poor having generally left the city, they had voluntarily undertaken to superintend the poor near Schuylkill; and had appointed David Thomas to be steward, who constantly resided there. They notified, that those who desired to remove from the neighbourhood of the sick, to the tents, were to apply to them for an order, before they could be admitted. They requested contributions of straw, of old blankets, of children's clothes, &c.

In a second letter to the governor, from the commissioners, appointed to inspect the distribution of money, dated September the 18th, they related, their having, during that week, relieved six hundred and fifty-eight persons, chiefly heads of families, with five hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents, besides a considerable quantity of bread; that above 520 persons, who were thrown out of employment, and destitute of subsistence, had been paid at the rate of seventy-five cents per day, for labouring on the high-roads, &c. They had been obliged, from the state of their funds, to lower the wages to fifty cents.

In a third letter to the governor, dated September 25th, the commissioners mentioned, that, since their last, they had relieved eight hundred and fifty-five persons. They had paid six hundred and thirty-nine men for labour on the roads; and including provisions for the people in the tents, and forty six dollars and fifty four cents for incidents, their whole expenditure came to five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-nine cents. Some accounts were likewise unsettled. Hence the total outlay came to upwards of two thousand dollars per week; and, consequently, the whole money granted by the legislature, being ten thousand dollars, would last only for five weeks, or to the end of the one then current.

To remedy this deficiency, the mayor of Philadelphia was authorised, by an ordinance, to borrow on the credit

of the Corporation, from either of the banks in the city, ten thousand dollars ; one thousand were to be applied to the repairing of the high roads, and the remainder for the hiring of patroles, and such other measures as might be necessary for the protection of the city.

On October 4th, the commissioners for taking care of the poor, addressed a fourth letter to the governor. They stated, that the weekly expense of supporting them, came to upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars. They had since their last publication, relieved a number of men, by employment on the roads, at fifty cents per day, to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars ; other distributions had come to the amount of twelve hundred dollars more. They earnestly recommended private subscriptions for the relief of the poor, and subjoined a catalogue of donations already made. This is reserved for a separate article, including the whole of such donations, as far as it shall be found possible to collect them.

The Merchants' Advertiser of October 10th, contained another address from the commissioners. They began by stating, that, on September 1st, they had accepted of their appointment. They then received the ten thousand dollars bestowed by the legislature, and which had generally been supposed more than sufficient for the purpose. They found, upon examination, upwards of three thousand people, of all ages, destitute of work or subsistence. The number had since greatly increased, and the whole yet remained in the same suffering condition. They next, in pathetic terms, addressed the richer class of their fellow-citizens for aid ; and considerable supplies were gradually procured.

By the 15th of October, sixteen physicians had been affected with the disorder. Of these, *eight*, whose names are in Italic, fell its victims : the names of the whole are as follow :

<i>Dr. Way.</i>	Dr. Reynolds.
<i>Dr. Thompson.</i>	Dr. Physick.
<i>Dr. Annan.</i>	Dr. Caldwell.
<i>Dr. Doehl.</i>	Dr. Church.
<i>Dr. Jones.</i>	Dr. B. Duffield.
<i>Dr. Pleasants.</i>	Dr. Haworth.
<i>Dr. Clement.</i>	Dr. Boys.
<i>Dr. Hunt.</i>	Dr. Strong.

If a generous contempt of danger and of death, in those trying times, merits the gratitude of mankind, that tribute is unquestionably due to the physicians of Philadelphia. The most laborious, hazardous and disagreeable task was, in almost every instance, to be performed gratuitously. Dr. Dobel, with a view to this contagion, had previously made his will. He was of independent circumstances; had been married but a few months before, and could have no temptation for the office which he undertook, but what arose from pure benevolence.

Mrs. Beatty, who keeps a genteel Lodging-House, No. 71, Penn-street, ought not to be neglected in our narration. Her pots were boiling, night and day, to supply the sick-poor of Southwark, with soups, panada, and every other article of diet. The traveller or stranger, under her roof, will always find a comfortable asylum, which, we hope, may requite her for this instance of charity.

Apprehensions had been, for some time, entertained by the steward of the city hospital, that illicit practices were carried on at that place; after some vigilance, one of the attendants was, on the 12th of October, taken with a bag full of sundries belonging to the public. On a promise of forgiveness, he confessed that property, to a considerable amount, had been secreted in the house of a certain John Brown, another of the attendants. A search-warrant was issued; and the fact being proved, Brown was directly committed to prison.

Before the middle of October, the mortality in the city began to abate. On the 13th of that month, the inspectors of the health-office addressed a note, signed by William Montgomery, as chairman, to such of their fellow-citizens whose families were then out of town. They were advised not to return for a few days longer, because, altho' there was an appearance of the fever having begun to subside, still they did not think it advisable to return at so early a period. They particularly cautioned citizens resident in the country from yet entering Southwark, and the lower parts of the city. They further advised, that proper persons should, in the mean time, be employed to ventilate and clean their houses.

Nothing, however, could exceed the impatience of some citizens to return. There had been complaints of extortion in those small towns and places in the country to which

many had retired. This is worthy of observation, that we may be cautioned, in case Providence should permit Philadelphia to be again visited by a similar misfortune. That quadrupeds, birds, and aquatic animals, should prey upon each other, seems, in many classes, to have been the previous destination of nature ; but that human beings should practice the same rapacity against their fellow-creatures, is a very poor illustration of the pretended sanctity so pompously displayed by some of them. Many of the country people have gained largely by the city ; yet when its inhabitants came into their power, they discovered what small reliance should be placed on their gratitude. Both lodging and provisions were often unconscionably enhanced in price. This extortion was sometimes attended with much affected concern for the sufferers, and many pleas of merit for giving them admittance on any terms whatever. To this account, exceptions were to be found, and this contrast added still more to the shame of the inhospitable.

As a relief to the fameness of this detail, we shall here insert a few anecdotes which have come within our information.

Soon after the commencement of the fever, and while the inhabitants kept a guarded distance from each other, the bar-keeper of Mr. Wucherer's tavern, in Chestnut-street, happened to be abroad, fell into company, came home inebriated, and went to bed. Suspicion immediately took the alarm : a young doctor was sent for, who pronounced his case to be the yellow fever. The neighbours were under apprehensions for their safety, and began to pack up their furniture for a retreat to the country. But next morning unfolded their mistake, by the patient's resuming the duties of his station. Several loungers about Market-street wharf, were, like the bar-keeper, considered as having caught the contagion, and, consequently, conveyed to the hospital. Some of them, perhaps, got infected in that place by the disease, as one or two paid their last debt to nature. During this time, a volunteer patrol guarded the city. One night, some of them took up three foreign sailors ; and in accompanying them to their vessel, one of them, either

to escape from the patrol or by accident, fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was found and buried next day. The committee of health required each of the patrol with twenty-two dollars per month; and the latter have since been raising a contribution from individuals by subscription, as a further reward for their own vigilance.

Tricks were played by some of the prisoners in the city gaol. They feigned to have the disorder, were conducted to the hospital, and after partaking of a warm supper, and a good night's lodging, disappeared on the wings of the morning. Several who had been really attacked by the fever, and others who had been sent to the hospital against their will, by virtue of the governor's proclamation, in consequence of the medical verdict of a suspicious case, fled, as soon as they were able.

A Mr. Horn, a young German, had been about five days from Philadelphia, when he was taken ill in Northumberland county, and died of the yellow fever. A remarkable circumstance is here stated respecting his illness, on the authority of his landlord, a Mr. Rittenhouse. Such was the deceitful and flattering state of the disorder, that within two hours of his exit, he had no apprehension of the approach of his dissolution: he appeared sensible, though his continual theme was love; and he was planning his happiness in a connubial life; but Death, in so short a space, triumphed over the fascinating desires of Cupid.

A Mr. Barry visited the city, during the calamity. He had been advised to keep his body open; as a preparative, in case that he should be attacked. Accordingly, he went to an apothecary, and bought a box of thirty-two purgative pills.—From ignorance, he swallowed the whole immediately, and was suddenly taken unwell in the street, opposite to the bank of N. America. A sick cart happened to pass by empty, and the drivers believing him attacked with the disorder, forced him into it, and were proceeding to the hospital. At the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut-streets, one of the drivers quitted the cart. Anger or fright perhaps

had stopped the operation of the pills ; for he summoned strength, got loose, and beat the driver that remained. He led the man, his horse and cart to the City-hall, where he left them with many complaints of bad treatment.

Mr. Robert Longdon, a carpenter, at the beginning of the sickness, had gone to Darby to work for Mr. Jesse Sharples. Having come to town upon a Sunday, he was, on the following Thursday, seized with a chill, at Darby, and on Friday, the black vomit appeared. The family where he was lodged, left the house, and he must have died, if he had not with the fever, for want of necessaries, but for the humanity of David Ross, a young man who attended in the store of Mr. Sharples. Two physicians visited him on the ensuing Monday, and pronounced it to be a case of the yellow fever : salivation was recommended ; but the patient became delirious, and died on the same afternoon.

Mr. Sharples bespoke a coffin, and got his grave dug in the Friends' burying-ground, near Darby. The people of that town became alarmed : the grave-digger and coffin-maker fled through fear ; and there was some danger that the corpse might be suffered to putrify in the street. James Ryan and David Ross, clerks to Mr. Sharples, along with that gentleman and a stranger, went through Darby to the burying-ground, with the hearse, every door in the place being shut. This was about nine o'clock at night. The horse stumbled, and fell, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the place of interment. Both the shafts of the hearse were broken ; and it was with great difficulty that these four persons contrived to drag the hearse forward. On their return, every door was shut against them, except that of Mr. Sharples. His two clerks, who had assisted at the funeral, found it necessary to return to the city. Such were the difficulties which occurred not only to the sick, but to the healthy.

The landlord of the Golden Swan, North Third-street, hired a horse and carriage to the board of health, for the purpose of conveying the dead to the burying-ground. One day, the driver stooped at a tavern : the horse, not being properly fastened, ran off with an empty coffin that happened to be in the carriage ; and returned, with full speed,

homeward. In passing through the yard of the inn, towards the stable, he was espied by the cook and bar-keeper. They instantly raised an alarm that the horse brought home a dead body, instead of conveying it to the place of interment. Fame or calumny soon after reported that two or three persons were dead at the Golden Swan.

Two persons employed by the committee of health, pursued a man into the War-Office, whom a physician had condemned to the hospital. The patient had been an old soldier. He held in his hand a rusty bayonet, and kept them off. He had only been too free with his bottle, and would not be made a prisoner.

Some have imagined themselves to be attacked by the contagion, when they had only been intoxicated. One young man, an apprentice in Philadelphia, drank too much port wine. It returned from his stomach : he mistook it for the black vomit ; and when he got sober, he became delirious, through fear he should be sent to the hospital.

One of the most affecting circumstances of death, was, in the case of, Dr. Jacob Thompson. He had been married in the evening—had gone to bed, and within two hours, felt the symptoms of the disorder approaching. The family were alarmed. The bridegroom removed, and died on the third or fourth day, leaving his unfortunate wife, “at once a widow and a bride.”

Dr. Pleasants had removed to the country : philanthropy actuated his return, whereby he also perished. Dr. Annan, another physician, who lost his life, had, like Dr. Thompson, been but newly married. David Thomas, of Southwark, fell an early and much lamented victim to this scourge. In the different and successive capacities of constable, deputy-sheriff, and as steward to the poor at the tents, on Schuylkill, he had served with integrity, vigilance and humanity. Mr. Peter Helm, so distinguished in 1793, and who, upon this occasion, again offered his services at the City-Hospital, was likewise attacked, but has since recovered.

During this contagion, Wilmington became the general mart for trade over Philadelphia : merchants notified, in a joint advertisement, their removal to that place. Many country customers, however, went elsewhere for their

fall assortments ; in consequence of which, we fear some will feel themselves embarrassed to preserve that promptitude, which has hitherto generally characterised the mercantile houses of our metropolis.

Some of those who were most courageous in 1793, were timid, and fled among the most early, in 1797. They had witnessed such distress then, that their resolution now faltered. At the commencement of the attack, more or less of panic seized every one ; but those who procrastinated a flight, and saw "Death's shafts fly thick," were like soldiers in a battle, who, as we are told, cannot, at its commencement, dispossess themselves of terror ; but, after balls have, for some time, flown over their heads, feel less apprehension for personal safety, and composure and firmness generally succeed.

No such instances of general fatality occurred now, as in 1793. Then, according to Mr. Mathew Carey, a man of the name of Collins, buried his wife, his two daughters, his son, and his son's wife, with her child ; after all this, he got married a second time, before the close of the fever, buried his new wife, and, to wind up the scene, died himself. Such fatal occurrences being rife in the mind, people were happily impressed with the danger of remaining in the city.

Drs. Hunter and Stafford distinguished themselves by benevolence. The poor were invited to call at their stores for medicines, which, with the general prescriptions for the relief of those infected, they actually supplied, free of expense. Such instances of philanthropy should be recorded not only here, but in the grateful minds of our citizens.

Among other persons meriting public notice, for their liberality during the disorder, two bakers, Christopher Ludwick and Frederick Frailey, ought not to be forgotten. They baked, gratis, for the poor, several thousand loaves of bread, of flour furnished by the commissioners.

On the Saturday previous to the meeting of the assembly of the state, the Mayor expressed his apprehension of the progress of the contagion, to an association of Friends, who styled themselves, "a society for improving the condition of the poor." John James, Thomas Wistar, Edward Garrigues, Thomas Savery, George Pennock, Sa-

muel Garigues, jun. and Peter Barker, were appointed to apply to the assembly, as the funds of the society itself were not adequate to the necessities of the case. Henry Drinker, sen. and Thomas Wistar, who were not members of that society, joined themselves to the committee. They waited on the Tuesday following upon the legislature, and the ten thousand dollars were granted on the same day. The promptness of this grant merits considerable encomium. The Mayor had, from his office, peculiar opportunities of learning the public distress. People's necessities impelled them to sue for debts, while those who were sued, pled in defence, the general languor of business, in consequence of the desertion of the citizens. Jonathan Penrose, late magistrate of Southwark, and now sheriff, in a struggle between sympathy and the duties of his office, actually refused to grant a warrant against a person in distress, and absented himself, to avoid the pain of being importuned to bring suits for creditors. Towards the more advanced periods, however, of the calamity, the courts of justice were suspended.

A grateful mind will recur with singular pleasure to the recollection of those gentlemen, who, after having encountered, in 1793, every degree of toil and hazard, returned in 1797, to the same arduous and alarming duty. Among these were, Israel Israel, John Letchworth, Thomas Savery, Stephen Girard, Caleb Lownes, and John Connelly. Mr. Israel had, in 1793, first suggested, and afterwards assisted in promoting the plan of an orphan committee, of which he and Mr. Letchworth were active members. The latter also served in the committee of distribution. On the late emergency, they again officiated with eminent usefulness; as did likewise Mr. Savery; who, in 1793, had been also a member of the committee of distribution. Messrs. Girard, Lownes, and Connelly now superintended the City-Hospital. In 1793, Mr. Girard had volunteered as one of the managers of Bush-hill hospital. Mr. Lownes, at the same awful period, was secretary to the committee for relieving the sick and distressed, while Mr. Connelly acted in various capacities. In 1793, he twice caught the contagion, and, as soon as he recovered, returned to his charge.

The prudence of the commissioners, in providing em-

ployment, as well as subsistence for the poor, should ever be respectfully remembered. The necessitous who were relieved, doubtless feel gratitude ingrafted in their hearts, to those gentlemen who stood to their respective posts, at the imminent hazard of their lives, to be their guardians and benefactors. What must have been the feelings of the Board of Health—the Commissioners—the Committee, and Inspectors of the Hospital and Tents—the Overseers of the Poor*, when they were relieving the needy—easing the sorrows of their fellow-creatures, and drying up the tears of a parent, and of numerous and helpless children? ***** To many of them crowds often flocked with children in their arms.—Perhaps one-half of the family were lying sick at home:***** Was it interest which actuated them? The heart which can feel for another's woe, will answer, that it was sympathetic benevolence.

Names of the inspectors of the health-office.

John Miller, jun.	William Sansom
John Savage	James Oldden
Thomas W. Francis	Leeson Simmons
Jacob Clarkson	Jonathan Jones
Edward Ruffel	James Whitehead
William Montgomery	Standish Forde
Thomas Morgan	John Starr
Abraham Kintzing, jun.	James King
John Gardiner, jun.	William Doughty
Jacob Sperry	Joseph Marsh, jun.
Samuel Meeker	Franklin Wharton
William Smith, jun.	David Evans, jun.

One of the most lamented victims of the disorder, was Dr. Nicholas Way, who, during 1793, resided at Wilmington, and was remarkable for his hospitality to the fugitive citizens of Philadelphia. He had since re-

* Joseph Galley, Michael Baker, John Smith, and David Graham, were the only persons, out of fourteen of the Overseers for the City and Liberties, who adhered to their posts. Their funds, by the number of applicants, at an early period, got exhausted; and, to the honor of the Bank of Pennsylvania, they lent them four thousand dollars, on the private credit of Mr. John Inskip, Treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor, and Isaac W. Morris, one of the Managers of the Alms-House.

moved to our metropolis, where his talents as a physician, and philanthropy as a man, which his fortune enabled him to support, introduced him to extensive practice. Few men either lived or died with a greater number of friends, or a smaller number of enemies. It was by his suggestion, that, during the late calamity, five physicians were appointed to search for and attend such of the poorer citizens as might be affected with the disorder. He was treasurer of the mint.—While the public lament his departure, they will be pleased to hear, that that office is now filled by a gentleman, to whom they owe an equal respect;—one, who, like him, could feel for the distressed, and always exerted himself to benefit his fellow-creatures.

The Committee of Enquiry, appointed on September 7th, for the Northern Liberties, consisted of the following gentlemen, viz.

First District.

James Pentland		John Graul
John Kunckle		Jacob Souder.

Second District.

Jesse Groves		Christian Kunckle
John Kessler		John Goodman, jun.

Third District, or Spring-Garden.

Thomas Kehrom		John Breish
John Alberger		William Lawrence.

Fourth District.

Casper Snyder		Charles Fleming
Samuel Lehman		William McIntire.

Fifth District.

Henry Sommers		Conrad Rohram
George Forepaugh		Jacob Zigler.

Sixth District.

William Coats		Albertus Sherlock
Daniel Groves		Samuel Brown.

Seventh District.

Daniel Miller		Frederick Wolbert
Conrad Seybert		Simon Shugart.

Eighth District.

Peter Gabel		John Fisher
Jacob Keen		Peter Smith

Ninth District.

Samuel Macferran		John Kehr
John Bender		Joseph Baker

Tenth District.

Lewis Deets		Adam Upperman
Jacob Toy		Christian Shitz.

William Coats, Esq. officiated as Chairman.

The following list of patients, who were copiously bled in the fever, and recovered, we give on the authority of Dr. Redman Coxe:

Charles Burrel	120 oz.	David Evans	126 oz.
Horace Hall	120	Mr. M ^c Gahan	124
Thomas Smith	96	Dr. Physick	176
George Eyre	100	Mrs. Lewis	96
Stephen Thompson	110	Mrs. Elliot	90

Mr. David Evans, jun. was twice attacked. In the first illness, he lost an hundred and twenty-six ounces of blood, and in the second, twenty-four. This account is given by himself.

About the middle of October, the Board of Commissioners, having considered that the distresses of the poor would be likely to continue through the ensuing winter, opened a subscription, to raise money for the purchase of wood and provisions, to be distributed in the rigour of the season; and appointed agents to buy up five hundred cords of wood, which has been purchased, and is daily distributed to them.

As an instance of the malignity of this disease, we shall mention, that a man from Baltimore, in a convalescent state, called, during this time, at a store in Newcastle, kept by Clay, Bond and Co. Mr. Clay and Mr. Shelly, of the firm, and Mr. Ruth, an accidental purchaser, received the contagion, and expired within twenty-four hours of each other.

At Philadelphia, a dead body, said to be thrown from the Arethusa, was found in the Delaware, sewed up in a bag. Another body of a man was picked up, that had a note about him, signifying that he had spent his whole money upon the doctors, without recovering from his

complicated infirmities, and that he thought Death was the most certain relief. No evidence appears, however, that he was the writer of the note. Possibly he might have been murdered, and that the perpetrator wrote it to clude suspicion.

The College of Physicians recommended, in preference, as nurses to the sick, Negroes who were natives of Africa. This produced an inconvenience; for, the blacks of this country became alarmed, and generally refused to attend; while the scarcity of Africans, made people bid high for them, and raised, to exorbitance, the price of their attendance.

The practice of burning the clothes of the infected, must, on serious reflection, be viewed as highly improper. For, the pestilential air, arising with the smoke, it is more than probable, aided by wind, might have a tendency of communicating the fever to any one who inhaled such noxious effluvia. One gentleman, who was at a considerable distance from the Hospital, observing the practice, imagined that from them proceeded a disagreeable smell: be this as it may, he was soon after seized with the contagion, and now imputes it to that cause.

A gentleman in this city, who was attacked with the disease, immediately sent for his physician. By the application of the usual remedies, he was, in a short time, out of danger. But, though relieved from the fever, he still remained under a deep affection of the salivary glands. In consequence of this, a basin was provided, which received the saliva that fell from his mouth. One day, two young cats entered the room, unperceived by him, at first, and licked up part of the contents of the basin. They were seized, within an hour afterwards, with violent chills, and continued to waste away to mere skeletons, loathing all kinds of food. On the fourth day, one of them died. The person having experienced the good effects of mercury, in relation to himself, supposed it might be of some service to the surviving cat, and accordingly gave her twelve grains. In a short time, to his expectations, it operated, and the cat, before to appearance nearly dead, seemed to recover, and was, during the day, much revived. The medicine was not continued, and the

next day she drooped as before. The day after (the seventh) it died. The mother of the cats never left them while in this situation!—She appeared slightly diseased, but did not die.

On the 13th of August, a man of the name of Peter Molifis, late a seaman of the ship *Hinde*, was sent to the Marine Hospital, from Love-lane; and died in two or three days. This was eleven days after the vessel was examined. Also, on the 14th, another man, a Portuguese, was taken from the corner of Penn and South streets, to the Hospital, who had the fever, and said he had been landed about five days from the same ship; another man, belonging to the *Hinde*, was also landed sick, and lodged at the corner of Almond and Front streets, at Mrs. O'Connor's.—He was, by the alarm of the neighbours, and his landlady, carried off from thence.

On the 24th of August, a meeting of a few citizens was held; who appointed a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Dr. William White, Dr. Nicholas Way*, Nathaniel Falconer, John Connelly, Samuel Coates, and Caleb Lownes. The object of this association was, to visit the houses of the sick, and, generally, the sick and distressed, for the purpose of administering such relief, as their suffering situations required. Samuel Coates was appointed treasurer; and, besides answering the orders drawn by the gentlemen of the committee, he visited with them the houses of the sick, during the prevalence of the fever. This early association had not contemplated the extensive duties which the different recesses of distress unfolded to their view. The unwearied and disinterested labours of these gentlemen, their posterity may hear with gratification:—It may bring in view the unexampled character of the philanthropic Howard. With their pecuniary aid, they raised a fund, without any solicitation, to the amount of about three thousand six hundred dollars. With this sum, the sick were assisted without distinction to the City or Liberties.

An association of young ladies, of the sect called Friends, under the name of "*The Female Society*," a considerable

* Stephen Girard was appointed in the place of Dr. Way, after he died.

time since formed in our city, for the purpose of relieving the *poor without discrimination*, at this awful period, amidst the frowns of Providence, continued that goodness, which, in more tranquil hours, inspired their tender souls. The last mentioned committee gave them, to aid their views, two hundred dollars; thirty pair of childrens' shoes, and sixty blankets. They procured numerous donations from other sources. Distress plead not here in vain:—The charitable—the virtuous—the religious, yet left in a corrupted city, may, we hope, avert the correction of Heaven.* * * * May the recording angel drop a tear, and blot out many of the faults inherent in our natures, that we may, by repentance, be spared like Nineveh!

Mr. James Smith, merchant (brother to one of the firm of Gurney and Smith) resided, at the beginning of the sickness, in the most infectious part of the city. He assisted strangers that were sick, and particularly the poor, who were forsaken by their *friends*; helped many patients to the Hospital, and many bodies to their graves. He defied all danger that could ease the patient, or could render respect to the dead. He offered his gratuitous service to the Board of Health, to superintend the cleansing of infectious houses. As soon as he got his commission, the Board furnished him with tubs, buckets, brushes, lime, &c. and he recruited a black company, consisting of twenty or thirty, and entered on his office. Every house, in which he could get access, where people had died, he purified. While he left some of these people in one house, to see how others came on elsewhere, they broke open and robbed the store belonging to it, of a quantity of goods, the property of the late house of Richard & James Smith, the former of whom had died. Here Mr. Smith had new trouble on his hands, in pursuing, with constables, this sable, light-fingered groupe, and in arraigning them before Hilary Baker, our Mayor; whose name we cannot pass over, without signifying to distant readers, that he did not flinch from his station; but daily evinced himself to be that mild arbiter, which, in more tranquil hours, was a conspicuous trait in his character. Mr. Smith requested that no address or application on the subject of his office should be sent to his house, that his family might not feel uneasy apprehensions for his personal safety.

Mr. Thomas Annesly undertook to cleanse several houses in Southwark, where people died, free of expense, except what actually accrued to him.

Mr. Samuel M. Fox, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to the Board of Health, on the 22d of August, offering to lend them any sum of money that they might want. This offer, which is like other instances of liberality that has distinguished the Directors, was accepted; and they obtained from them 12,000 dollars.

At the close of the fever, the Board of Health appointed "a committee to purchase and transfer to Dr. Edward Stevens, to Dr. John Church, to the heirs of Dr. Bengier Dobel, to the heirs of Dr. Samuel Pleasants, to Dr. John Redman Coxe, to Dr. Michael Lieb, and to the heirs of Dr. William Annan, each one share of the stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and that the transfers so made express, that they are in consideration of the high sense the Board of Health entertain of the service of those gentlemen, during the calamity of 1797."

Dr. Stephens wrote a letter to the Board, politely declining the acceptance of the bank share granted to him.

The Board, on the 10th of November, resolved, That their thanks should be presented to Dr. John Duffield, for his services, and that, as an acknowledgment for them, he should be presented with a share in the bank of Pennsylvania, transferred as those to the other physicians.

On the 23d November, they also "resolved, that their thanks should be presented to Mr. James Smith, late of New-York, for his voluntary, disinterested and benevolent services during the late contagious fever, and that the same be published."

The Chairman of the Board, in notifying to the Governor certain resolutions, expressed to him, that the Board are so strongly impressed with the extraordinary labour and attention of Dr. John Church and Dr. Bengier Dobel, in consequence of their being seated where the disorder raged with most violence, that they would cheerfully have voted for each of these physicians a further complement of a bank share, had their funds warranted such an appropriation.

The Board of Health estimated their expenses at about two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-four cents per

day; and, during the whole calamity, their aggregate disbursements were 19,100 dollars.

Physicians to the Hospital.

Samuel Duffield, Edward Stephens.

Assistant Physicians.

Michael Lieb, John Redman Coxe,
Benger Dobel, John Church,
William Annan, Samuel Pleasants:

Resident Physician, John Duffield.

The impropriety practised by the drivers of the carriages that conveyed the dead to the burying-grounds, should be noticed; so that, in case any such calamity might visit us hereafter, we may learn to improve by the blunders of others. Those particularly who conveyed the dead from Southwark, frequently drove the carriage along the most central parts of the city, in conveying them to the Hospital burying ground, instead of taking a direction towards the Commons.

While this is issuing from the press, the river is frozen over, wood is dear, and trade is almost stagnant. The necessaries of life, are, generally speaking, at a higher rate than in 1793. Bankruptcies are as numerous as they were at the close of the American revolution. When links to a chain are thus broken, we are, literally, on a boisterous sea. Thousands suffer by the failure of hundreds. Our trade, being long cramped by the aggressions of two opposite powers, has rendered money scarce, and increased the number of poor to an unexampled amount. Hence, though Death has not snatched away from us more than one-quarter so many souls as in '93, yet we cannot, on a cursory view, find much contrast in the picture of the two periods.*

* The following letter will afford an idea of the sufferings of some of the poor of the City of Philadelphia:

"Sir,—Once more I find myself called upon to give you a few lines on as disagreeable a subject as ever occurred in human life. My situation is such, that, without relief, I shall perish. As Mrs. S—— has given me no relief, by word or any thing else, and perhaps will not, as she is a hard-hearted woman, I would still hope to find others that would cheerfully act a contrary part. My situation is of a peculiar kind.—I have got work to do:—I am both *able* and *willing*, nay, *anxious* to do it—but daily prevented for some

The difficulty of collecting authentic information, has caused an unexpected delay in the publication; and by constantly receiving information while the work was at press, has prevented that degree of system and arrangement which we contemplated to observe. The work is now submitted to the public, with diffidence; and it is sincerely hoped, that another opportunity may never occur of resuming the pen on a similar subject.

We obtained liberty from the Board of Health, to have access to all their proceedings on the subject of the calamity; and, with the information which we have here presented, we had printed affidavits and letters from the crew of the ships *Hinde* and *Arethusa*. Previous, however, to the publication, Judge M'Kean suggested to the editor the impropriety of publishing evidence, on which suits are pending. However interesting these documents may be, we are, for these reasons, induced to suppress them. Eight pages are, therefore, unavoidably omitted, which were immediately to follow here.

days past, and yet, from attending to it as I could wish, by being obliged, by the call of nature, at this season, of providing something to burn, to warm an almost-exhausted woman. The trifling things I pick up are insufficient. Last night I experienced as severe a cold night as I ever felt, and one or two more such nights, without relief, will certainly prevent me from ever complaining again. One of the neighbours said, this morning, that he would not have laid in that house (meaning where I am) in the situation it is in, for fifty pounds. Having mentioned *my* situation, and as your business is connected with me by your employ, which I would wish to do to your satisfaction, as well as to my credit, I would beg to suggest a method that would afford me relief, and give me full liberty to prosecute what business I have on hand with alacrity, and without obstruction. The method I would intimate is, that you would spare me a little wood, during the present work I am on—a wheel-barrow load will last me three days; and that you would advance me two dollars a week, in two half-weekly advances, for subsistence. This sum is certainly but barely sufficient for two persons for a week—persons who have not the least article beforehand, except a little salt. Last week I received but $1\frac{1}{3}$, (not accounting what I received Saturday afternoon) and therefore I had to suffer part of the time, as we lived three days on only $3\frac{1}{9}$.

Phila. Dec. 5, '97.

Your well-wisher,

J. H. H."

Two days after this letter was wrote, his wife was no more!

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN PHILADELPHIA,

BY MR. THOMAS PRYOR.

AUGUST, 1797.

	Thermo- meter.	Barometer.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1	73 to 75	30 0	S. E. E. Rain in the forenoon & afternoon.
2	72 to 76	30 0	N. E. by E. Cloudy with rain in the afternoon and night. Wind E. by N.
3	72 to 78	30 6	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Rain in the morning, and all day and night.
4	72 to 78	30 4	E. Rained hard all day and at night.
5	74 to 79	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wind light—S. W. Cloudy. Rain this morning. The air extremely damp; wind shifted to N. W. This evening heavy showers, with thunder.
6	73 to 76	30 86	W. N. W. Cloudy.
7	70 to 76	30 4	N. W. Close day. Rain in the evening and all night. Wind to E.
8	72 to 76	29 95	E. Rain this morning.
9	72 to 75	29 86	S. W. Cloudy morning.
10	69 to 73	30 16	N. W. Clear.
11	70 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 25	N. W. Clear. Rain all night.
12	71 to 74	30 5	S. W. Cloudy. Rain in the morning.—Cloudy all day.—Rain at night.
13	73 to 75	29 87	S. W. Cloudy. Rain all day.
14	70 to 74	29 9	N. W. Clear fine morning.
15	56 to 60	30 15	N. W. Clear fine morning.
16	60 to 64	30 24	N. W. Clear fine morning.
17	60 to 65	30 24	N. W. Air damp.
18	68 to 75	30 4	S. W. Cloudy. Rain, with thunder at night—a fine shower.
19	72 to 78	29 7	N. W. Clear. Cloudy in the evening, with thunder.
20	70 to 77	29 8	W. N. W. Fine clear morning.
21	74 to 76	29 9	N. W. Clear to E.
22	68 to 76		E. Small shower this morning.—Hard shower at 11, A. M. Wind N. E.
23	71 to 76	29 92	E. Cloudy. At noon calm.
24	71 to 75	29 95	Calm morning and clear.
25	70 to 75	30 5	N. E. Clear. Rain in the afternoon, with thunder.
26	70 to 75	30 5	S. E. Rain in the morning. Rained hard in the night, with thunder. N. W.
27	68 to 76	29 9	N. W. Fine clear morning.
28	64 to 75	29 96	N. W. Clear.
29	59 to 70	30 0	E. Clear.
30	70 to 76	30 1	E. by S. Rain in the morning.
31	68 to 74	30 14	S. E. Cloudy. Damp air and sultry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1797.

Thermo- meter.	Barometer.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1 73 to 80	30 6	S. W. Cloudy. Damp air. Rain in the morning.
2 77 to 80	29 9	N. W. Clear. Cloudy in the evening, with lightning to the southward.
3 68 to 74	30 0	N. by W. Cloudy. Clear in the afternoon and night.
4 66 to 74	30 7	W. N. W. Clear fine morning.
5 58 to 72½	30 1	N. W. Clear. Cloudy in the evening.
6 58 to 72	30 13	Fresh at E. Clear. Rain in the evening.
7 56 to 76	30 28	E. Clear. Cloudy in the evening.
8 54 to 65	30 1	N. E. Clear and cool morning.—Flying clouds at noon.
9 56 to 65	30 1	E. N. E. Clear.
10 58 to 63	30 26	N. E. Clear fine morning. Wind fresh at N. E. all day.
11 53 to 64	30 13	N. to E. with flying clouds.
12 51 to 62	30 6	W. N. W. Clear cool morning.
13 56 to 67	30 3	S. W. Cloudy. Clear in the afternoon.
14 64 to 70	29 98	S. W. Clear.
15 66 to 73	29 85	S. W. Rain in the morning. Cloudy in the afternoon.
16 62 to 70	29 95	N. W. Clear.
17 56 to 67	30 0	N. W. Clear.
18 58 to 63	29 88 to 29 62	E. Cloudy. Rained all day, and thunder: Rained very heavy at night.
19 55 to 63	29 75	W. N. W. Clear fine morning.
20 47 to 63	30 8	W. N. W. Clear fine morning. ☾ Moon at 9 50 morning.
21 46 to 60	30 0	N. E. Clear fine morning;—to S. E. in the evening. Cloudy at night.
22 56 to 65	30 4	N. W. Rain in the morning. Rain at night.
23 56 to 66	30 0	N. N. E. Cloudy.
24 52 to 66	29 9 to 29 78	E. by S. Clear fine morning. Cloudy at night.
25 56 to 68	29 37	W. N. W. Clear fine morning—clear all day.
26 58 to 68	29 95	E. In the morning flying clouds.
27 48 to 63	30 2	N. W. Clear fine morning—clear all day.
28 54 to 63	30 2	W. N. W. Clear fine morning—clear all day.
29 54 to 63	30 15	E. Clear fine morning
30 60 to 65	30 26	E. Fresh. Cloudy morning. Rain in the night.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1797.

	Thermo- meter.	Barometer.	WINDS and WEATHER.
1	55 to 65	30 16	N. E. Rain this morning and great part of the day.
2	55 to 66	30 0	N. W. Clear.
3	60 to 70	29 9	S. E. Clear. Air damp.
4	60 to 70	29 5	W. N. W. Rain this morning.
5	46 to 60	30 0	W. N. W. to S. by W. in the evening. Clear all day. White frost this morning.
6	55 to 65	30 0	S. W. Clear fine morning. White frost.
7	56 to 76	30 0	S. W. Cloudy. Rain in the night.
8	56 to 70	30 29	S. Cloudy this morning—air damp. Wind shifted to W. N. W. Blows fresh.
9	50 to 60	29 25	W. N. W. Clear morning. Fresh at N. W. in the evening.
10	40 to 58	30 1	W. N. W. Clear. Frost this morning.
11	38 to 56	30 2	W. N. W. Cloudy.
12	34 to 52	30 38	W. N. W. Clear. Ice this morning.
13	35 to 55	30 5	N. Clear fine morning. Ice this morning.
14	40 to 60	30 28	N. E. Cloudy.
15	50 to 65	30 16	W. N. W. Clear.
16	36 to 56	30 2	W. N. W. Clear fine morning.
17	37 to 56	30 18	W. N. W. Clear fine morning.
18	47 to 60	29 86	W. N. W. Clear fine weather.
19	48 to 60	30 6	N. W. Clear fine day.
20	42 to 55	30 8	N. E. Cloudy. Rain in the afternoon and night. Blows fresh at N. E.
21	42 to 50	29 92	N. E. Blows fresh, (with a little rain.)—Thunder in the night, with rain.
22	44 to 56	29 57	N. W. Rain in the morning.
23	44 to 56	29 95	S. W. Clear fine morning.
24	42 to 54	30 5	N. E. Cloudy. A great deal of rain in the night.
25	40 to 52	30 15	N. E. Clear fine morning.
26	36 to 48	30 29	W. N. W. Clear.
27	34 to 46	30 23	Fresh at S. W. Clear.
28	40 to 52	29 95	W. N. W. Cloudy.
29	34 to 46	29 82	W. Cloudy.
30	32 to 42	29 93	N. W. Clear. Hard Frost this morning.
31	38 to 48	30 12	W. S. W. Cloudy part of this day; clear the remainder.

LIST OF BURIALS

In the several Grave-Yards of the City and Liberties of
PHILADELPHIA,

During the Months of August, September, and October, 1797.

From the Records of Clergymen, Clerks, Sextons, &c.

CHRIST-CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aug. 7. Alexander Allaire. | Sept. 14. Thomas Noy Oswald. |
| 8. A child of Jacob Vanscyver. | 18. Elizabeth Oswald. |
| 10. Wife of William Colt. | 19. Hannah Marshall |
| 13. James Campbell. | 21. A child of Joseph Reed. |
| A child of William Mason. | 23. A child of David Hayfield |
| 15. A child of Thomas Smith. | Cunningham |
| A child of John Cloer. | 24. Christiana Cormick. |
| 18. A child of William Bond. | Abraham Perrose. |
| 19. A child of Peter Fritz. | 27. William Heysham. |
| 22. Robert Dickson. | |
| A child of James Wilson. | Oct. 2. Wife of Eli Vallette. |
| A child of Thomas Amos. | 6. D. Benger Dobel. |
| 24. Wife of James Ash. | A child of John Cloer. |
| Joseph C. Fisher. | 10. Susannah Hopkins. |
| | 11. William Dunwick. |
| Sept. 1. A child of Peter Grining. | 13. William Sheerof. |
| 3. A child of William King. | A child of Jacob Earnest. |
| 4. John Harrison. | 25. A son of Andrew Bonner. |
| 7. A child of Thomas Mil- | William Cox. |
| lard. | 26. John Witt, Printer. |
| Joseph Reed. | 27. Robert Fearis. |
| 9. Wife of Charles Williams. | 30. Thomas Leaming. |
| 12. A child of Richard Mar- | |
| lowe. | Total 48. |

ST. PETER'S CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Aug. 3. Mrs. Smith, widow of Mr. Thomas Smith—yellow fever. | Aug. 8 An infant son of Mr. Hat- |
| 4. John Bruster—y. fever. | ly. |
| A still born. | 10. James Sennett—yellow fe- |
| 5. A boy of Capt. Croch's— | ver. |
| said to be the scurvy. | A boy named Stuart. |
| Elizabeth Murry, daughter | 13. William Mason, from Ed- |
| of Alexander Murry— | ward Thomson's, Ver- |
| said to be the hives. | non-street—yellow fe- |
| 6. Nathaniel Lewis—yellow | ver. |
| fever. | 14. Capt. Staunton—from the |
| Aug. 8. James Searle—decay. | geol. |
| | Richard Peter Smith—yel- |
| | low fever. |

- Aug. 16. Mary Ruston—decay.
 17. A son of Mr. Smith, porter—flux.
 19. Hannah Stackhouse—yellow fever.
 21. A still-born
 22. Catharine Much, wife of Jeremiah Much—child-birth.
 24. A son of Anthony Cuthbert—yellow fever.
 25. George Harris; a lad—yellow fever.
 26. Robert Watson, son of Samuel Watson—yellow fever.
 27. Elizabeth Pollard—old age.
 James M'Dugan—yellow fever.
 30. A son of Daniel Smith—flux.
 Samuel Cummings—yellow fever.
- Sept. 2. Mrs. Wain, mother of John Wain—y. fever.
 3. Catharine Mafon, daughter of Philip Mafon—decay.
- Sept. 4. A child of Jeremiah Much—12 days.
 5. A son of Peter Cooke—lives.
 7. Clementine Loyons, wife of Patrick Loyons—decay.
 10. Elizabeth Cole—y. fever.
 13. Robert Biddison—y. fever.
 18. Mrs. Butler, wife of Henry Butler—yellow fever.
 22. A widow, daughter of Col. Nichols—yellow fever.
 30. A daughter of Captain West—yellow fever.
- Oct. 2. Benjamin Smith, son of James B. Smith—yellow fever.
 4. Arthur Stewart—y. fever.
 10. John Wilcocks—dropfy.
 14. John Morgan—y. fever.
 18. Dr. John Hunt—y. fever.
 29. George M'Key—y. fever.
 A still-born
 A daughter of John Harland.
- Total 43

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.

From August 9 to October 28.

AUGUST.

Edward Drafé.
 James Fergusson's wife.
 Francis Duchamp's child.
 Conrad Eckard.
 John Kollock.
 A son of Thomas Bowen.
 Dr. Jacob Thompson.

SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. Thompson.
 Thomas Bowen.

SEPTEMBER.

James Smithers, jun.
 Daughter of Anthony Fannen.
 Dr. Samuel Shober.
 Matthew Parks's child.
 Mr. Burk.

OCTOBER.

William Colly's child.
 Hannah Woodin.
 Capt. Thomas Kenney's child.

Total 17.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL GROUND.

- Aug. 4. Susanna Savag?
 5. Elisia H. Hall.
 6. Joseph Taggart.
 7. William Patton—a child.
 17. Ann Wilfon.
 18. John Ashmead—a child.
 20. Caroline Valance; a child.
- Aug. 22. Martha Campbell; a child.
 23. John M'Phariand—a child.
 Elizabeth Surter.
 25. Capt. John Meafe, jun.
 27. Catharine Alexander.
 31. Martha Lindze.

- Sept. 2. John Smith—a child.
 5. Robert Patton—a child.
 9. Capt James Ewing.
 10. Sarah Galloway—a child.
 Ann Waters.
 11. Mary Alexander—a child.
 12. Edw. Thompson—a child.
 19. Martha Hoover—a child.
 John M'Crea.
 21. James Cary.
- Sept. 27. Stuart Wood.
- Oct. 2. William Thompson.
 3. Ann Miller—a child.
 8. Ann M'Crea.
 9. John Marshall—aged 10 years.
 28. Catharine Ballanton.
- Total 29.
- Twelve of this number died of the Fever.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL GROUND.

AUGUST.

- Elizabeth Robinson, 10 months.
 Elizabeth Gaw, 19 months,
 William Watfon, 19 months.
 Sarah Jones, 21 years.
 Benjamin Smith, 34 years.
 Mrs. McIntoch, 34 years.
 James Wright, 11 years.
 Thomas Nevil, 76 years.

SEPTEMBER.

- Mrs. Morchen, 45 years.
 Mrs. Morchen's daughter, 9 years.
 Luke M'Graw, 40 years.
 William Kirkpatrick, 37 years.
 Matthias Slaymaker, 50 years.
 Margaret Fenno, 15 years.
 A child of Thomas Mullin, 11 mo.

SEPTEMBER.

- Ruth Fenno, 19 years.
 William Hall, (Stranger) 25 years.

OCTOBER.

- Mrs. Smith, 73 years.
 Joseph Newark, (Stranger) 4 years.
 Mrs. Hall, (Stranger) 23 years.
 A child of Mrs. Larcom, 4 years.
 Samuel Fenno, 49 years.
 Hugh Sterling, (Stranger) 73 years.
 A child of Mr. Davis, 4 weeks.
 A child of James Whithed, 3 years.
 Thomas Hunter, 9 years.
 A child of Mr. Buchanan, 6 days.
 John Clark, 38 years.
 Joan M'Fail.

Total 29.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL GROUND.

- Aug. 1. Wife of Alexander Brady.
 2. James Lumsden.
 5. Peter Slingbar—fever.
 6. A child of Widow Bellos.
 10. William Pinkerton.
 11. A child of Samuel M'Cler-
 nan.
 A child—named Mary No-
 ble.
 Wife of Conrad Been.
 13. Henry Smith—fever.
 16. Nelly ---; from Mr. La-
 timer's—fever.
 A child of Elihu Meeker.
 17. A daughter of Nelly ---;
 (Mr. Latimer's house-
 keeper.)
 Mary M'Culloh.
 19. A child of David Titter-
 mary.
- Aug. 22. A child of Francis Jaek.
 23. William Pinkerton, son
 of John Pinkerton, iron-
 monger.
 Mr. Calpin—consumption.
 26. Mary Ewing—fever.
 29. Margaret Noble.
 30. Margaret Scott, widow—
 fever.
 Mr. Smith—brother to
 John Smith, Lombard-
 street.
- Sept. 5. A daughter of the late Wi-
 dow Scott—fever.
 10. Mrs. Thompson—fever.
 13. Paul Barns—fever.
 18. Daniel Boyd—fever.
 21. John Blair, New-Market--
 fever.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Sept. 21. Murdoch M'Kinney—
fever.
A child.
23. Conrad Been—fever.
Hannah Donagan—fever.
24 Son of Conrad Been—
fever.
25. Wife of John M'Mullin—
fever.
Daniel M'Donnold.
A child of Capt. Hughes.
26 A son of David Thomas—
fever.
27. Mr. Spalove, Fifth-st.
fever.
28. A child of Capt. Hughes.
29. Andrew Wilson—fever.
30 George Thomas—fever.</p> <p>Oct. 3. Captain Huble—consump-
tion.</p> | <p>Oct. 4. A child of James Cumings.
6. Wife of Thomas Cochley—
fever.
Agnes M'Creary—fever.
9. Richard Beetts—fever.
10. Mary Perckson.
David Thomas—fever.
14. Wife of William Causey.
15. Thomas Nilson—fever.
16. David White—fever.
17. Son of Robert Dunlap—
fever.
18. Samuel Davison—fever.
20. James Cordner.
A child.
21. Wife of John Serah.
23. Sister-in-law to Capt. Ro-
bert Shields.
25. Catharine Skellenger—
fever.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 56.</p> |
|---|---|
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SCOTS PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL GROUND.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Aug. 12. Capt. Bell's wife.
14. Mrs. Duncan.</p> <p>Sept. 11. John Somerville.
16. Mrs. Boyd
19. John Somerville's daugh-
ter.
20. Michael Somerville.
25. Mr. Davison.</p> | <p>Oct. 1. Thomas Forsyth.
4. Mr. Gibb's child.
Dr. William Annan.
7. John Logan's wife
8. A child of John M Pherfon.
12. John M'Pherfon's wife.
15. A child of Hugh Scrachton.
22. John Cowan.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 15.</p> |
|--|---|
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ASSOCIATE CHURCH BURIAL GROUND,

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">AUGUST.</p> <p>John Bain, aged 32.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEPTEMBER.</p> <p>Mrs. Cooper
Mrs. Jamison, aged 36.
Elizabeth Colvill, aged 45.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">OCTOBER.</p> <p>James Patterfon, aged about 40.
A young man—name unknown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 6.</p> |
|---|---|
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ST. MARY'S CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Aug. 1. Catharine Colman.
3. Terence Franagan.
4. Philip M'Dede.
Geo. Rigott.
5. John E. Clark—a child.
Aileen Deslables.</p> | <p>Aug. 8 Adam Haufman.
9. Sarah Dyer—a child.
10. Ann Mulloony—a child.
14. William M'Fee—a child.
Mary Ramsey
16. Bridget Welsh—a child.</p> |
|--|--|

- Aug. 17. Owen M'Kervy.
John Hurley—a child.
Martha Guinemert—a
child.
18 Catharine Anderson—a
child.
21. Patrick Boyle—a child.
24. Jane Williams.
Jerome Walnut.
26. Cornelius Rogers.
27. Frances—a child.
Sally M'Cabe.
28. John Conder.
29. Daniel Steeler.
30. Mary Melun.

- Sept. 1. Eliz. Sawyer—a child.
William Boyle
2 Catharine M'Cauly.
3. Hugh M'Cauly.
Ann Timony.
4. Valentine Peacan.
7. William Guiry—a child.
9. Moses Rourke.
11. Francis Revel.
Ez. Carroll.
John Bethridge.
Sarah Robinson.
12. Eliz. Smith.
Edward Barry—a child.
13. Margaret Burns.
14. Eleanor Riley.
Eliza Dunn—a child.
18. John Victor Journal.
20. Mary Carroll.
Matt. M'Crane—a child.
23. Patrick Miller.
John Green.
24. Maurice Burns.
25. Susanna Bonell.
Henry Snyder.

- Sept. 26. Eliz. Hungary.
28 Cath Copia.
Michael Gallagher.
Cornelius Boyle.
29 Patrick M'Cauley.
William Harkins.
John Griffin—a child.
Eliza M'Cabe—a child.
30. John Scully.
John M'Enclis.

- Oct. 2. John Kelly.
Lewis Sardon.
3. Isabel a White.
Mary Kean.
Barney Boyle.
4. Florence M'Carthy.
5. Hippolite Anglais.
6. Ann Stewart.
7. Bridget Ward.
Catharine Lynam.
8. Grace Boyle
Catharine Ward—a child.
9. Mary Sarazen—a child.
Owen M'Anetry.
10. Louisa Myers.
Rose Monday.
11. Mary Mullen.
12. Jane Lawless.
13. Dominick Monday.
14. Sarah Arnold.
16. William Lawless.
Margaret M'Farlane.
19. William Milly—a child.
Timothy Tamalby.
20. James Kean.
Jeremiah Mahony.
21. William Snyder.
26. Bernard Caffry.
Mary Ann M'Carthy.
Total 89.

TRINITY CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.

- Aug. 5. John Deip.
7. John Lappan.
19. Francis Calatean.
Wm Burjeley Sermaise—a
child
Maria Bouvier.
25. Christopher Lambert.
29. John Heedler.
Catharina Vican—a child.
Sept. 1. George Bastian—a child.
Henricus de Beavois—a
child.
4. Francis Hamelin—a child.
9. Jeremi Grevardan.

- Sept. 10. Catharine Sineul.
13. Francis Lourniere.
14. Catharine Premich.
17. Anthony Bafly.

- Oct. 1. Nicholas Lering.
4. Clara Mole.
Catharine Omelon.
14. John Pardoux.
15. George Radix.
24. John Duval.
29. Charles Morel.
Laurens Spith.
Catharine Standel.

Total 25.

FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND.

8th Mo. (called August.)

1. A child of Thomas Cowperthwaite.
5. A child of Mætitia Davis.
8. A child of William Hart.
10. A child of Samuel Bonfal.
12. Widow Lydia Hanlon—an ancient woman.
13. A child of Samuel Harmar.
14. A child of John Corbit.
15. A child of Joseph Justis.
16. A child of William North.
A child of James Rowland.
17. A child of Jonathan Willis.
19. Daniel Williams.
24. William Oram's wife.
25. Caleb Ash. [This person was the first of this Society who died of the fever—those that follow, in this list, died generally of the same.]
26. Hannah Howell.
A child of Joseph Conro.
27. A child of Morris Dickinson.
28. A child of John Wilfon.

9th Mo. (called September.)

1. A child of Peter Barker.
2. John West.
3. Dr. Nicholas Way.
Joseph Allen.
7. John Davis.
11. Mary Hendricks.
14. John Fimester.

9th Mo. (called September.)

15. Patrick Ogilby.
19. Esther Nuttle.
20. John Stockdale.
22. Joshua Chibborn.
26. A child of Fabius Brown.
27. A child of Lewis Taylor.
30. Mary Means.
Elizabeth Wood.

10th Mo. (called October.)

1. Tamason Clifford.
2. A daughter of Hugh Roberts.
5. Rachel Johns.
6. William Millward.
Abigail Wooddrop.
8. Abraham Roberts.
12. A daughter of Wm. Vaughn.
13. Richard Johns.
Sarah Moran.
Joseph Garwood.
15. Dr. Samuel Pleasants.
17. Sevus Smith.
18. Capt. Benjamin Loxley. [Died near Darby.]
19. A child of Samuel Fisher.
29. Hannah Williams.

11th Mo. (called November.)

4. Sarah Pennington.
5. Hannah Rhoades.
Robert Jordan.
9. A child of Joshua Tyfon.

Total 52.

FREE QUAKERS.

SEPTEMBER.

9. Isaac Wickerham, about 9 or 10 years of age, son of Abraham Wickerham—of a dysentery.

OCTOBER.

- John Wetherill, son of Isaac Wetherill, aged 21 years—died of the malignant fever.
- John Goale, architect by profession; a native of Great-Britain.—Died of the yellow fever.
- James Logan, labourer, aged about 22 years.—His death occasioned

by suffocation in a well.—A native of Ireland, but served his time in Jersey.

Peter Barier, a mariner; a native of Bourdeaux, in France; aged 45 years.

Richard Hand, Printer.—Died of a fever.

James Taylor Thomas, son of Samuel Thomas, aged 14 months. Died of teething.

John Laver, son of John Laver.—Died of a consumption.

Total. 8

SWEDISH CEMETERY.

Grown Persons.

- Aug. 3. A seaman, name not given, 24 years—b. lious fever.
 4. Margaret, widow of David Gonaway, 49 years—decay, with final diarrhœa.
 8. William Bowes, 35 years—decay.
 11. Robert Batten, 30 years—pleurisy, with long previous debility.
 14. John Crothan, 16 years—fever, said to have arisen from frequent swimming.
 26. Catharine, wife of William Scott, 40 years—sick three weeks with a kind of jaundice.
 28. Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Middleton, 36 years.

- Sept. 16. Elizabeth, wife of Laurence Justis, p. 40; died in child bed.
 17. Mary, wife of James Williams, 23 years—sick two weeks, from walking too much on a hot day.
 21. Mary, wife of John Fealany, 32 years—sick 6 days of the fever; unwell a while before.
 22. Wife of Afa Smith, 31 years; sick 5 or 6 days; fever; weakly before.
 William Stow; sick a few days in a fever; had got wet in the river.
 23. William Hutton, sixteen years; fever.
 24. Mary, widow of John Hutchinson, 62 years.
 Wife of Doctor Gofs, of a long consumption.
 29. Hannah, wife of Nicholas Collin, 48 years; died on the 9th day in the fever.
 30. Mary, daughter of the late John Sherwood, 13 years; ailing for 4 years, but died of a fever in 8 days.
 Mary, wife of Joseph Pimore, 20 years; died in child-bed.

Grown Persons.

- Oct. 2. William Holden, 30 years; sick a year, with delirious complaint.
 4. William Taylor, 21 years; sick a week; came from Ireland two years ago.
 John Potter, between 30 and 40 years; sick a few days.
 8. Laurence Justis, 42 years; fever in 3 days.
 13. James Bowden, 34 years; sick 7 days; took cold in the water.
 Martha, wife of George Cooper, 37 years; sick 6 days.
 17. Samuel Howard, near 30 year; sick 7 days.
 Isabella, daughter of David Witel, 22 years; died of fever.
 18. Henry Miller, 25 years.
 29. David Witel, father of Isabella, 60 years; sick 8 days in fever. This family from Ireland 2 or 3 years ago.
 30. Mary, widow of Capt. David Semple; 40 years; decay.

Children.

- Aug. 1. A stillborn son of George Cooper.
 4. Mary, daughter of John White, 18 months.
 6. William, son of Widow Hammil, 19 months.
 7. John, son of Hugh Macbride, 3 months.
 8. John, son of — McKare, 4 months.
 14. Andrew, son of Abel Anderson, 2 years.
 18. Isaac, stillborn son of Isaac Hozey.
 28. A son of John Selx, 16 m.
 30. Thomas Newlin, 8 years; rash fever.
 A daughter of Nehemiah Agers, 2 years.
 31. A son of James Snell, 1 year
 Sept. 11. Thomas, son of William Van Neaman, 3 years.

- Sept. 12. John, son of — Basset.
 17. Martha, daughter of Samuel Carpenter, eight years; inflammation in the head.
 24. Mary, daughter of Ezekiel German, 10 years; sick 4 days in the fever.
 30. A son of Robert Little, 2 months.
- Sept. 30. A child of — Poulnot, 5 weeks.
-
- Children of Capt. Francis Grice.
 Sept 23. George, 3 years.
 28. Rebecca, 10 months.
 Oct. 6. Elizabeth, 8 years; died in fever.
- Total 49.

GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND.

AUGUST.

Balthasar Emrick's child.
 Peter Kuhn's child.
 Jacob Hantz's child.
 Widow Best's child.
 Gottlieb Myer's child.
 Conrad C. Timanus's child.
 John Norton's child.
 Stephen Lippincott's child.
 Henry Keel's child.
 Isaac Keller's child.
 Peter Rose's child.
 John Hutz's child.
 John War's child.
 Lewis Treichel's wife.
 William Buckius's child.
 Widow Rittlefon.
 John Hess's child.
 John Diamond's child.
 Peter Miller.
 Adam West.
 Widow Young.
 Henry Deemer.
 Widow Roth.
 Daniel Burkhardt's child.
 Jacob Senderling's child.
 John Fisser's child.
 Martin Trost's child.
 Caspar Wall's wife.
 Godfrey Lentz's child.
 George Reiche's child.
 Widow Ott.
 William Mudgeon's child.
 George Bantlion's child.
 Lewis Uber—drowned at Frankford.
 Christopher Hartranft's child.
 Widow Buck.
 John Ubel's child.
 George Schneider's child.
 Adam Mitts.

SEPTEMBER.

Godfrey Zargebel.
 John Frysmuth.

SEPTEMBER.

Elivan Dickinson's wife.
 A servant girl of Mr. Loxley.
 James Baker's child.
 Abraham Stewart's child.
 John Peck's mother.
 Godfrey Rapp's daughter's child.
 George Will, butcher.
 John Plum's child.
 Frederick Kessler's mother.
 Baltus Grove's mother.
 Adam Weaver's child.
 Martin Will, butcher.
 Nicholas Day's child.
 Conrad Deal.
 John Kerr's child.
 Peter Grove.
 Baltus Kantzler.—Ran over by a cart.
 Nicklain Gracey.
 John Griner's child.
 John Lingcor's child.
 Jacob Loudon's child.
 Henry Roorman's child.
 John Dobelbower, Printer; son of Frederick Dobelbower.
 Baltus Clymer.

OCTOBER.

Mrs. Clymer.
 William Really, blacksmith.
 Widow Sansfelter.
 Peter Hetz.
 Jacob Schifler's child.
 John Garrison.
 — Mockberger.
 Adam Foulke, blacksmith.
 Widow Plum.
 Jesse Friend.
 John Miller, blacksmith.
 Michael Lutz.
 John Griner's child.
 Jesse Turner's child.
 Barbara Sent.
 Ludwick Clouse's child.

OCTOBER.

Frederick Gash.
Jacob Greor's child.
Ludwick Cloufe's child.
Elias Keel's child.

OCTOBER.

John Peck's child.
Widow Moufe, (Harrowgate.)
Peter Dick's child.

Total 88.

German Reformed Presbyterian Burial Ground.

August, September, and October:

Jacob Neip's wife,
George Freytag,
Ludwick Hiesp,
Robert Macfield,
Sufanna Paul,
Peter Deal's daughter,
Daniel Walter,
Widow Werner,
Christian Fifs's daughter,
Mr. Baker's child,
Jacob Shermer's child,
Widow Wind,
Nicholas Knauff,
George Heans's child,
Michael Kinsinger's child,
Mr. Dealman's child,

Widow Knauff,
Christina Murdick,
David Maesser,
John Murdick,
Widow Hesh,
Michael Kinsinger's child,
Widow Smith,
Anthony Balte's child,
Anthony Balte's wife,
Jeremiah Deal's child,
Jacob Gaerdner's child,
Anthony Balte's child,
William Christi,
John Stubert,
John Stup's child.

Total 31.

UNITED BRETHREN, (known also by the name MORAVIANS.)

AUGUST.

John Meerwein, a child.

OCTOBER.

Eleonora Sibylla Claus, a child 6 weeks old.

SEPTEMBER.

Sibylla Claus, a married woman.
Sarah Payran, a married woman.

Total 4.

BAPTISTS BURIAL GROUND.

Aug. 5. Esther Jones.
15. Nathaniel Dickefon.
17. Hannah Spong.
Sept. 3. Margaret Jackway—a child.
11. Wife of John Grigery—fever.
12. Son of Widow Basset—a child.
Peter Briler—fever.
15. Son of Thomas Steward; a child—fever.

Sept. 17. Dr. Samuel Jones—fever.
19. William Davis—fever.
24. William Robenson.
29. John S. Holmes; a child—fever.
30. Elizabeth Holmes—fever:
Oct. 4. Widow Penrofe's child.
5. Samuel Burkalow, jun.—fever.
8. John Merriam—a child.
20. Martha Davis.
24. Stephen Engel.

Oct. 24. Jonathan Rose.

formerly Mayor of this
city.25. Catharine Miles, wife of
Colonel Samuel Miles, of
Cheltenham township—

Total 20.

METHODISTS BURIAL GROUND.

AUGUST.

Daniel Reece's child.
William Stubbs's child.
Mrs. Williams's son.
Abigail Adams's son; a young man.
Abisha Chattin's child.
James Gates's child.
Isaac Jackson, sexton of Ebenezer,
the Methodist Church in Second-
street, Southwark.Elizabeth Burns.
John Davison.
Elizabeth Bradley.
Alley Mills.

OCTOBER.

David Landreth's child.
Catharine Burk's son; a young man.
James Wallace.*
Ann Wallace.
Sarah Carrel's child.
Jacob Knouse's servant girl.

SEPTEMBER.

Isaac Gordon.

Total 18.

* James Wallace was buried on the 7th of October; his wife followed his remains to the place of its interment; on the 11th of the same month (four days after) she was a corpse and buried.

UNIVERSALISTS BURIAL GROUND.

Capt. Drisdale—fever.
The wife of Mr. Webb.A child of Mr. Bangor.
Widow Van Nefs.

Total 4.

AFRICAN CHURCH (St. Thomas's) BURIAL GROUND.

Elizabeth Jackson.
John Richman.

Cuffe Jordan.

Total 3.

AFRICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Bethel) BURIAL GROUND.

Grown Persons.

Grace Nuby—consumption.
Catharine Lancafter—fever.

Adult.

A child of Charles Stewart.

Total 3.

JEWS BURIAL GROUND.

Myer Hart.

Nathan Barnett.

Total 2.

POTTERS' FIELD.

☞ The names are not mentioned, as they were not taken at the time the persons died.

	Whites.	Blacks.
August	19	20
September	13	8
October	9	6
	—	—
	41	34

—————Total 75.

KENSINGTON BURIAL GROUND.

AUGUST.

Joseph Bowers, shipwright.
 Jacob Stiner.
 Peggy Lins.
 George Washington, of North-Carolina.
 John Fry's child.
 Mr. Baker.
 Capt. Frankling's wife.
 Andrew Himes's child.
 Mr. Wilfon.
 Thomas Rile.

SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. Bowers's son.
 A Man, (name unknown) by trade a blue-dyer.
 Enoch Morgan's child.
 Charles Mathews.
 Polly Himes.
 Jonathan Eaton's child.
 John Keays's child.
 John King.
 Peter Kene.
 A poor Woman. [Name not mentioned.]
 James Johnson's wife.
 George M'Donnald.
 Charles Fleming's son.
 George Bakoven.
 Henry Apt.
 Henry Apt's wife.
 John Haron's child.
 Jacob Peaster's wife.
 Nelly Languet's child.

SEPTEMBER.

Yolington Sork.
 Lewis Garlinger's child.
 Mr. Broomfield's child.
 Sophia Shripe.
 Charles Renfeimer.
 Mr. Andrews.
 Christopher Painter.
 John Brown's child.
 Elizabeth Taylor.
 John Carey.
 Isaac Matlock.
 John Jessy's child.
 John Rile.
 Matthias Sheets.
 Mr. Pennel's wife.
 Christian Frail.
 Isaac Starr.
 Joseph Bamont.
 John Shepherd's child.

OCTOBER.

Kitty Siders.
 Andrew Heyfinger's wife.
 William Dougherty's child.
 Edward Sutton.
 Matthew Cramer.
 Daniel Freehouse's wife.
 John Murel.
 Mrs. Hiltner.
 Samuel Penick's child.
 John Douglass.
 Benjamin Robinson,
 Hannah Hager.

Total 60.

COATS'S BURIAL GROUND.

Mrs. Dennis, widow of Richard Jacob Miller, shipwright, of Kensington,
 Dennis, dec. of Southwark.

Total 2.

PFEIFFER's BURIAL GROUND, in Poplar-Lane, Northern-Liberties; belonging to the Family of Dr. Pfeiffer.

A grandchild of Dr. Pfeiffer.

Total 1.

CITY HOSPITAL BURIAL GROUND.

AUGUST.

Patrick Thomas,
John Foulth,
Andrew Caldwell,
Henry Philips,
Patrick M'Gahy,
Christiner Sutherland,
Joseph White,
James Steward,
Maurice Wurts,
Daniel Packer,
Mary Tate,
John T. Woods,
John Scharlot,
John Fleetwood,
John M'Laughlin,
Mary Ferchefon,
John Wiggins,
Charles Malone,
Robert Rattoon,
William Hubbs,
Mary Chatham,
William Aulhorn.

Report from the 31st of August to
the 1st of September,
Christian Honn,
John Corris,
James Simpson.

From the 1st to the 2d of September,
in the morning,
Dead—None.

From the 2d to the 3d of September,
in the morning,
Robert Parks,
George Trimble,
Susanna—Mr. M'Cleod's Negro.

From the 3d to the 4th of September,
in the morning,
Margaret M'Cleod.

From the 4th to the 5th of September,
in the morning,
William Henderson,
Jacob Shoemaker,
Robert M'Gowan.

From the 5th to the 6th of September,
in the morning,
Nathaniel Foster,
Mary Ellis—aged 16 months.

From the 6th to the 7th of September,
in the morning,
James Mecklin,
John Toy,
Thomas Butt,
John Brown.

From the 7th to the 8th of September,
in the morning,
Henry Hamilton,
Mary W. Farland,
Adam Gaslinger,
William Collins.

From the 8th to the 9th of September,
in the morning,
James Reynolds,
Francis Dougherty,
Peggy Silcox.

From the 9th to the 10th of September,
in the morning,
Elizabeth Ellis,
Nelly Corral,
Samuel Peoples,
Stufl Ryenfult.

From the 10th to the 11th of September,
in the morning,
William M'Donald,
Paul Long,
Catharine Turner,
Hugh Parry,
Joseph Azani.

From the 11th to the 12th of September,
in the morning,
Daniel Rourke,
Peter Smith,
William Silby,
Leonard Brown,
William Robertson,
Sarah Black,
Abner Cartwright.

From the 12th to the 13th of September, in the morning,

Thomas Lesly,
John Chapman,
Joseph Wood,
Israel Vanlieur.

Patrick Dougherty,
Daniel M'Carter,
James Johnson,
Mary—a Negro.

From the 20th to the 21st of September, in the morning,

Died—None.

From the 13th to the 14th of September, in the morning,

Jane M'Farland,
Hannah Jackson,
Samuel Bell,
Ann Jane Fottrill.

From the 21st to the 22d of September, in the morning,

Died—None.

From the 14th to the 15th of September, in the morning,

William Hartran,
Patrick Rowe,
Lyman Cady,
Luke Williams,
Elizabeth Hitner,
Elizabeth Boyd,
Henry Fitt.

From the 22d to the 23d of September, in the morning,

Elizabeth Smith,
Elizabeth Cotter,
Caty Culinel,
Barney O'Neal,
Richard Davis,
James Sutton,
Edward Mager.

From the 15th to the 16th of September, in the morning,

Christian Schultz,
Henry Snyder,
John Lindon,
Eliza Gibson,
Thomas Marshall,
Ben—a Negro,
George Wilkins.

From the 23d to the 24th of September, in the morning,

George Speice,
Robert Shaw,
Andrew M'Kew,
Anthony Jose.

From the 16th to the 17th of September, in the morning,

James Field,
Alexander Fowler,
John Cowans,
Andrew Prenhou,
Mary Kisney,
John M'Farland.

From the 24th to the 25th of September, in the morning,

Cuffe Jordan,
Patrick Fleming,
Rachel Tennen,
Nelly Duncan,
Ann M'Laughlin,
Thomas Rossiter,
Elizabeth Miller.

From the 17th to the 18th of September, in the morning,

Elisha Vagmr.

From the 25th to the 26th of September, in the morning,

Laurence Huddleston,
John Chapman,
William Hamilton.

From the 18th to the 19th of September, in the morning,

John Dally,
Elizabeth Schryht,
Mary Maglone,
Benjamin Johnson.

From the 26th to the 27th of September, in the morning,

Mary Dennis,
Richard Jones—a Negro.

From the 27th to the 28th of September, in the morning,

Elizabeth Dickey,
Francis Ward,
Cannon Massey,
Peter Polifton,
William Charles.

From the 19th to the 20th of September, in the morning,

Arnold Craigh,
John Fletcher,

- From the 28th to the 29th of September, in the morning,
Mary Carwell,
Mary Neal,
Letty Smith.
- From the 29th to the 30th of September, in the morning,
Guy Blakely,
Tabitha Walton,
Rebecca Hubbard,
— Modestienne—a Frenchman.
- From the 30th of Sept. to the 1st of October, in the morning,
Michael Kenner,
Theobald M'Mahon,
Hugh Dougherty,
Mary Patterfon,
Thomas Morrison,
William Norris.
- From the 1st to the 2d of October, in the morning,
Andrew Ridley,
William M'Crerey.
- From the 2d to the 3d of October, in the morning,
Jane Montgomery—consumptive.
James Moore,
Clarissa Graham.
Margaret Gueron.
- From the 3d to the 4th of October, in the morning,
David Smith—a Negro.
Susanna Reily—a child.
Neal Gallaspie.
- From the 4th to the 5th of October, in the morning,
Herman Schas.
- From the 5th to the 6th of October, in the morning,
Died—None.
- From the 6th to the 7th of October, in the morning,
Christian Overstag,
William Cosgrave,
Sarah Ross,
Elizabeth Morgan,
M. Vanteville,
Mary Read,
H. Campbell.
- From the 7th to the 8th of October, in the morning,
Died—None.
- From the 8th to the 9th of October, in the morning,
Jane Rusk,
Michael Toy.
- From the 9th to the 10th of October, in the morning,
Died—None.
- From the 10th to the 11th of October, in the morning,
Elizabeth Rowe,
Donald M'Kenzie,
Benjamin Charles—an Indian.
- From the 11th to the 12th of October, in the morning,
Elizabeth O'Neal,
Maria Franks.
- From the 12th to the 13th of October, in the morning,
James Colhoun.
- From the 13th to the 14th of October, in the morning,
Died—None.
- From the 14th to the 15th of October, in the morning,
Died—None.
- From the 15th to the 16th of October, in the morning,
Daniel Ross,
Henry—a Negro,
Ann Reilley.
- From the 16th to the 17th of October, in the morning,
Catharine Cooley,
Daniel Ross.
- From the 17th to the 18th of October, in the morning,
James Fairchild.
- From the 18th to the 19th of October, in the morning,
John Rowe,
Mary Ellis.

From the 19th to the 20th of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
John Curran.

From the 23d to the 24th of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
Edward Edwards.

From the 20th to the 21st of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
Hugh M'Mullin,
Latitia Hall,
Catharine Buchanan,
Peggy M'Donnald,
Daniel M'Kenzie.

From the 24th to the 25th of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
Died—None.

October 26—the Board of Health
did not meet this forenoon.

From the 21st to the 22d of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
Elizabeth White.

From the 26th to the 27th of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
James Wood.
Jacob Side.

From the 22d to the 23d of Octo-
ber, in the morning,
Dead—None.

Total 184.

DIED in the MARINE HOSPITAL, on *State-Island*.

Sept. 4. Patrick Cassidy, ship Hinde, at the Fort.

5. William Brown, Philadelphia.

6. William Hornsby, ship Johanna, Lisbon.
French girl, Mr. Riault, New-Jersey.

7. Joseph Mattis Stoppih, ship America, Philadelphia.

8. Joseph Unsworth, brig Peggy, bound out.

15. John Brown, Philadelphia.

22. Thomas Elliot, ship Columbus, Havanna.

23. Alexander Sutherland, brig Welcome-Return, Savanna.

26. Henry Miller, schooner Nancy, George-Town, South-Carolina.

Oct. 2. James Rogers, ship Commerce, St. Bartholomew's.

6. Erich Strombourge, Barque Gustavus Adolphus, Philadelphia.

8. Peter Sundstrum, do. do.

13. Frederick Taylor, brig Concordia, Italy.

17. Thomas Scott, schooner Peggy, Savanna.

Total 15.

DEATHS not mentioned in any of the foregoing Lists.

Aug. Mr. M'Dowell.

Sept. 11. John Turner; a native of
England.

Sept. 5. Archibald Cumming Craig.

8. Lewis List, Messenger of
the War-Office of the
United States.

9. A man (to all appearance a
seafaring man) died
suddenly in a fit in the
street.

Timothy Russel, Printer.

10. Nathaniel Barnett.

George Dormon, of the
Custom-House.

12. Mr. Lockwood, sailing-
master of the U. States
Frigate.

In the Pennsylvania Hos-
pital, Manus M'Gee.

21. At Bordentown, Robert
Cary, of this city.

22. At Cheltenham, Ann Car-
mick, of this city.


At Social-Hall, Alexander
Watt.

Oct. 4. Charles Davies.
 7. At Haddonfield, Dr. Evan
 Clement, Druggist.
 John Potter, of this city, late
 of London.

Oct. 11. William Gould.
 John Horn.
 Mr. Fleming, of Lamber-
 ton, New-Jersey.
 Total 19.

*Total of the Burials in the several Grave-Yards of the City
 and Liberties of Philadelphia.*

Christ Church — — 41	Total brought forward 582
St. Peter's Church -- 43	Baptists — — — 20
St. Paul's Church — 17	Methodists — — — 18
First Presbyterian — 29	Universalists — — — 4
Second Presbyterian -- 29	St. Thomas's African } Church } 3
Third Presbyterian — 56	African Episcopal Church, Bethel — — — 3
Scots Presbyterian — 15	Jews — — — — 2
Associate Church — 6	Potters' Field — — — 75
St. Mary's Chapel — 89	Kenfington — — — 60
Trinity Church — 25	Coats's — — — — 2
Friends — — — 52	Pfeiffer's — — — — 1
Free Quakers — — — 8	City Hospital — — — 184
Swedes — — — — 49	Marine Hospital, on } State-Island } 15
German Lutheran — 88	Deaths not mentioned in any of the foregoing lists — — — — 19
German Reformed } Presbyterian } 31	
United Brethren, (known also by the name Mo- ravians) — — — 4	
Total carried forward 582	Aggregate Total 988

 *The List of DEATHS, during the months of August, Sep-
 tember, and October, the period within which the Fever was more
 or less violent, we have been careful to obtain, from the records of Mi-
 nisters, Sextons, &c. and though we have lists from some grave-
 yards not noticed, through hurry, in the public papers, still we do not
 find so many victims to the contagion, as appeared to be the ag-
 gregate reported by the public papers.—We refer to the different sources
 from which we obtained our information, for the authenticity of ours,
 in preference to others. Not, however, without liberally acknowledg-
 ing, that from the confused state of the people who rendered lists—the vast
 trouble and time necessary for daily receiving them—and blunders of
 grave-diggers, particularly their reporting that bodies would be buried at
 one time that perhaps would not be interred for several hours after-
 wards; and so, perhaps, were enumerated twice. These observations
 we make, as a justification for our accuracy, that naturally, by com-
 parison, might be called in question.*

DONATIONS RECEIVED

By the Commissioners appointed to alleviate the Distresses

OF THE CITIZENS OF

PHILADELPHIA, &c.

1797.

	Dols. Cts.		Dols. Cts.
Mordecai Lewis	100	Thomas Moore	100
Thomas M'Euen	100	Montgomery and New-	
Thomas Hale	20	bold	50
William Buckley	40	Abraham Kintsing, junr.	10
John Nixon	20	Charles Wharton	100
Robert Bridges	20	James Sawyer	10
Joseph Cruikshank	50	James Martin	20
Jonathan Dawes, &c.	11	Cash	10
William Bingham	300	Joseph D. Drinker	20
Dr. Luff	8	Charles Bitters	20
Cash	5	Nathan Shepherd	35
Samuel Blodget	200	Dr. Adam Kuhn	100
William Davidson	20	George Davis	20
Josiah Hewes	100	Clerks of the Bank of the	
Dr. Heylin	8	United States	130
William Dawson & Son	30	John Nixon (additional)	100
James Wills	10	Stephen Beasley (South-	
Cash	20	wark)	20
Clerks of the Bank of N.		Archibald M'Call	100
America	50	Cash	20
Henry Toland	50	William Rawle	50
James Yard	100	William Bell (a labourer)	50
John Miller, stone cutter	50	Sarah Lea	30
Clerks of the Bank of N.		Edward Burd	50
America	3	Curtis Clay	20
Joshua Byron	50	William M'Mutrie	20
Benjamin Wilson	20	George Irwine	10
Thomas M. Willing	100	Cash from a friend (per	
Daniel Hartung	25	Mr. Dawson)	30
Hannah Pemberton	40	Nathan Baker	10
Robert Dawson	20	Samuel Merrick	10
Stephen Girard	100	Dr. John Redman	20

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

From the Vicinity of Frankford.		Dols. Cts.	
Isaac Wharton	100	William Bell	20
Pattison Hartshorne	100	James Read	50
Robert Smith	100	John Simpson	30
Robert Waln	100	Cash	14 10
Nicholas Waln	100	Matthew M. Connel	15
Godfrey Haga	50	Alexander Fullerton	15
Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co.	100	Peter Wykoff	50
Miers Fisher	50	George Weed	10
Samuel Howell	50	John D. G. Wachsmuth	50
Samuel M. Fox	50	Leopold Nottmagell	50
David Lewis	50	John M. Soullier	10
Jessie Waln	50	Thomas Leiper	25
William Bell	50	Jacob G. Koch	100
Thomas Greaves	50	Ann Bartram	5
Samuel Breck	50	William I. Smith	50
James Ash	50	John Palmer, junr.	5
Benjamin R. Morgan	50	Jacob Beninghove, junr.	10
George Roberts	50	Simeon Reynolds	5
Ebenezer Large	50	Zeba Barton	5
Daniel Smith	30	John Dougherty	5
Abraham Van Beuren	20	Jacob Carver	5
John Waddington	20	Benjamin Paschall	10
John Barry	20	James Millegan	10
Abijah Dawes	15	Francis Markoe	20
Isaac Austin	5	Cash	10
Joseph P. Norris	50	William Levis	20
DARBY.		Cash	23
George Latimer	50	Curtis Lewis	3
Jesse Sharples	30	George Ashton	20
Benjamin Say	50	Josiah Matlack	5
Isaac Lloyd	40	James Humphreys	8
S. York	20	Samuel Williams	10
H. Sparks, junr.	20	William Sargeant	50
Captain Williams	5	William Crammond	100
H. Sparks, sen.	5	Charles Minifie	50
Isaac Price	30	George Emlen	50
David Rawn	10	Cash from 3 Persons	45
James Strawbridge	50	Cash	5
James S. Cox	20	Cash	30
Peter Brown	100	Abraham Markoe	100
Robert Revetts	10	Eliza Powell	100
Thomas Randall	5	Ambrose Vasse	50
		United Society of Dun- kers in and about Germantown.	83

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

	Dols. Cts.		Dols. Cts.
The African Episcopal } Church of St. Thomas }	43 91	William Sheaff	100
Benjamin Fuller	50	Levi Hollingsworth & Son	50
Cash	10	Committee of Northern Liberties, Donations received by them.	50
Samuel Wetherill	50		
John B. Boardley	100		
Jonathan T. Misslin	20		

Inhabitants of Mount Holly,
 and Citizens of Philadel-
 phia, then in and about
 there

*Certain Citizens in and about
 Trenton, viz.*

Conrad Hanse	20	William Innes	30
Elisia Gordon	10	Joseph Higbee	50
Cash	3	Robert Rainey	20
Isaac Auslin (additional)	20	John Harrison	20
John Coburn, rigger	20	Joseph Brown	25
George Schlosser	50	D. C. Claypoole	20
Thomas & John Clifford	50	Michael Roberts	20
Christopher Marshall (ad- ditional)	60	Samuel Baker	20
John Rofs	100	David Jackson, junr.	10
Cash	5	William Innes, junr.	10
Cash (per William Moul- der)	5 18	Philip McLaughlin	8
Asheton & George Hum- phreys	50	John Lindfay	4
Bickham & Reece	60	John Patten	2
Edmund Burns	25	Cash	2
Thomas Biggs	20	Esther Cox	24
David Jackson	20	Ebenezer Cowell	2
Sharp Delany	100	Mary Cowell	3
William Sanfom	200	Joseph Habersham	15
Elliston & John Perot	100	Cash	5
		James Thorn	1
		Cash	3
		Olivia Sproat	5
		Timothy Pickering	25
		Samuel Boys	10
		Inhabitants of Trenton (per James Ewing)	370

The Charity Sermons preached at Germantown by Dr. Blair and Mr. Abercrombie (per Robert Hare & P. F. Glent- worth)	422 91	The Indian Corn gevin by C. Marshall, sold	24
		Ebenezer Hazard	20
		Cash	10
		Dr. William Rogers	10
Thomas W. Francis	100	Clerks of the Bank of the United States (additional)	3
Elizabeth Dawson, Vine- street	2		

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

	Dols.	Cts.		Dols.	Cts.
<i>Certain Inhabitants of Chel-</i>			James Pemberton	50	
<i>tenham.</i>	61	35	Samuel Morris	50	
Thomas H. Leuffer	25		Isaac Parrish	20	
Cash	10		James Cresson	20	
Robert Coleman, Lan-			Thomas Morgan	30	
caster County	100		Andrew Lenau	5	
			Frederick Haylor	2	
<i>From Adam Lechler, & Work-</i>			John E. Cresson	8	
<i>men upon the Roads, under</i>			John Care	6	
<i>him, viz.</i>			Luke W. Morris	20	
Adam Lechler	1		Thomas Shoemaker	20	
Archibald Curry	1		William Pritchett	10	
Samuel Shaw	1		Israel Morris, junr.	20	
Hugh Roy	50		Alexander Wilcocks	40	
James Carr	50				
Philip Ankerman	1		<i>From Citizens of Carlisle, viz.</i>		
James Reily	50		John Montgomery	10	
Casper Sheffmeyer	50		James Hamilton	15	
Christopher Diel	50		T. Duncan	15	
			D. Watts	10	
Hilary Baker (Mayor)	20		William Lyon	10	
Thomas Snowden's wife	10		Robert Davidson	10	
George Nelson	60		James Duncan	10	
			John Creigh	10	
<i>Inhabitants of Haddonfield and</i>			Robert Miller	10	
<i>Citizens of Philadelphia</i>			Samuel A. McCosky	10	
<i>there (per Thomas Red-</i>			Dr. C. Nisbet	6	
<i>man)</i>	409	55	George Kline	4	
From said T. Redman,			Samuel Postlethwaite	6	60
a Balance of money			Charles Cooper	3	30
subscribed in 1793,			John Hughes	6	
and not then received	20	21	James Armstrong	10	
			Ephraim Steel	4	
<i>Inhabitants of Wilmington and</i>			Thomas Foster	2	20
<i>Brandywine, received in a</i>			George Logue	3	
<i>letter from Joseph Warner,</i>			Samuel Laird	4	
<i>and John White</i>	411	38	James Given	2	
			John Douglas	3	
John Guillemard, Esq.			William Miller	3	30
(per P. Nicklin & Co.)	100		Edward Magauran	3	
			Hugh Wilson	3	
<i>Certain Citizens of Philadel-</i>			Charles Bovard	2	20
<i>phia, residing in Montgo-</i>			Joseph Hays	3	30
<i>merey County, viz.</i>			John Holmes	6	
			Charles McClure	6	
			David Irvine	4	

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

	Dols.	Cts.		Dols.	Cts.
Samuel Gustine	5		Jonathan Tyson, junr.	5	
Jacob Crever	1		Samuel Scholfield	5	
James Lamberton	4		Joseph Shoemaker	5	
John Noble	1		William Jones	4	
William Levis	2		James M ^c Calla	4	
William Irvine	10		Dominic Sheridan	1	
Cash	2		John C. Wells	10	
From Radnor (per Sime-			Cash (by the hands of		
on Matlack)	10	32	William M. Smith)	30	
Henry Hill	50		Phineas Bond	100	
In a letter, signed a Negro	5		Samuel Wilcocks	20	
Huizinga Neffschett	40		Inhabitants of German-		
Collection for Wood			town and Citizens of		
(per T. Wistar and			Philadelphia there,		
G. Pennock)	110	4 10	by the hands of Gide-		
			on H. Wells (addi-		
			tional)	480	
<i>Inhabitants of Abington and</i>			<i>Citizens of Philadelphia, in</i>		
<i>Citizens of Philadelphia</i>			<i>Blockly and Merion town-</i>		
<i>there.</i>			<i>ships, and Inhabitants of</i>		
William Sitgreaves	30		<i>said townships, as follows.</i>		
James Whitehead	30		Charles Biddle	50	
Ralph Peacock	30		Richard Peters	50	
Leeson & Joseph Sim-			Col. Francis Johnson	20	
mons	30		David Jackson	15	
John Maybin	30		Mrs. Harland	10	
Isaac Potts	30		Algernon Roberts	15	
John Sitgreaves	20		David Roberts	10	
John R. Smith	20		Edward Roberts	10	
James Gibson	20		Hugh Knox	10	
William Flewtham	20		John Heaton	10	
William Redwood	20		Thomas & Hugh Cooper	10	
Lydia Gilpin	20		Mary Roberts	50	
Robinson & Paul	20		Thomas George	20	
Samuel Noble	15		Jonathan Jones	20	
Cash (from a Lady)	10		Rachael Wharton	20	
Thomas Barnes, junr.	10		Jacob Jones	10	
William Shannon	10		James Jones	10	
Isaac Rich	10		Charles Jervis	8	
Abraham Colladay	10		Jacob Zell	6	
Richard Noble	10		William Covett	6	
William & Jonathan			William Roberts	6	
Leedom	10		Thomas Cochran	5	
Samuel Jones	10		Enoch Thomas	5	
Robert Hiltzheimer	5		William Huzcy	5	
Thomas Baker	5				
Richard Robinson	5				

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

	Dols, Cts,		Dols, Cts,
George Helmbold	5	Abington, by Thomas Barnes, junr.	11 70
Robert Roberts	5	Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster,	
John Price	5	by Paul Zantzinger	720 4
Rebecca George	5		
Richard Crane	5		
William Jones	4		
Joseph Price	4	<i>From a number of Citizens then</i>	
Abel Thomas	4	<i>at Lancaster, as follows.</i>	
Jesse Thomas	4	Philip Wager	50
Henry Helmbold	4	Samuel Hayes	50
John Thomás	4	Aaron Levy	50
Mary Streper	3	Michael Keppele	50
George Hirts	3	W. Barton	20
Isaac Bond	3	Hyman Marks	20
Thomas Goucher	4 20	George Lauman	20
David Zell	2 50	Henry Miller	20
Phineas Roberts	2	Benjamin S. Barton	10
Benjamin Tunis	2	Aaron Joseph	5
Jacob Latch	2	John Carrell	14
Mrs. Sheets	2	S. Gottshalkson	9
Jonathan Walton	2	Isaac Roush	5
John Thomas	2	Elizabeth Helm	20
Jacob Morris	2	Mrs. Rhea	10
John Frailey	2	Josiah H. Anthony	20
Lewis Thomas	2	James Furze	5
Mary Gamble	2	Mark Kaennel	5
Alexander Hoffinan	1 55	Cash	3 10
Jacob Johnson	1 10	Cash	15
George Marshall	1	Christopher Marshall (ad-	
David Latch	1	ditional)	20
John Rowland	1	Joseph Hutchins	10
George Grove	1	John Singer	20
Frederick Grove	1	Cash (by Col. James Read)	20
Isaac Hayn	1	Jonathan B. Smith	30
Hannah Moore	1	Israel Pleasants	25
Jacob Huffman	1	Cash (from Manheim,	
Christopher Leech	1	Lancaster County)	4 71
Cash from fundry persons	18	Owen Jones	20
		Caleb Carmalt	20
James M'Henry, Secre-		Jonathan Carmalt	20
tary of War	50	Richard Rundle	100
Jacob Beninghove	10	Crook Stevenson	20
Robert Haydock (addi-			
tional)	12	John Barnes	10
Benjamin Price	20	Cash (by said Barnes)	20
Certain Inhabitants of			

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

	Dols. Cts.		Dols. Cts.
Cash (additional from Cheltenham)	9 67	Cash from Horsham and part of Bucks county, by said Smith	65 52
Cash (additional from Germantown)	50	Do. from Cocolico, Lancaster county	15
Cash (by Israel Israel)	20	Do. from upper Spring-field, by J. Sansom	100
Alexander J. Dallas	20	Do. from Whitmarsh, &c. by Jos. Potts	104 40
Joseph Reed	20	Daniel Broadhead	20
<i>Inhabitants of Middletown, New-Castle county, by John Merrit and Robert Maxwell</i>	120 87	Cash from Strasburg, by G. Duffield	56 15
P. W. Gallaudet, omitted in the list from Trenton,	25	From Abington, collected by T. Fletcher, O. Hallowell, & W. Doughty	153 85
Zaccheus Collins	50	Cash, by the chairman	2
Sundry inhabitants of Monmouth county, New-Jersey, by M. J. Rhees,	68	<i>From citizens of Philadelphia at Chester, and inhabitants of that place :</i>	
Benjamin Loxley	20	William Martin	3 30
Morgan J. Rhees	12	And for Chester Lodge	10
Rachael Richards, (by S. Bettie)	50	Seth Willis	5
Cash from West Nant-mill township	10 58	Joseph Russell	20
Do. from Plymouth, Montgomery county	35	Mary Norris	5
Do. from Charlestown township, Chester county	45	Joseph Ashbridge	5
William Tilghman	50	John Wall	10
Capt. Billis	2	Edward Russell	10
M. Lankanaye	2	Cash	2
Mrs. Brown	2	Jonas Eyre	5
Dr. Ulmo	2	John Harrifon	5
M. Rayner	2	Isaac Fitzrandolph	5
M. Brockman	4	Abraham Dicks	2
M. Sevene	2	John Scully	1
Capt. Ruffel	2	Cash	1
Capt. Roliff	2	Edward Engle	1
Capt. Mafon	3	Peter Stimble	1
Capt. Whelan	2	Capt. M. Giddis	5
Robert Corry	40	William Budden	5
Ann Corry	10	John Odenheimer, jun.	2
William Smith	25	Raper Hoskins	20
		Cash	2
		Do.	20
		M. Harris	5

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

	Dols	Cts		Dols.	Cts.
W. Anderson	5		Additional from Co-		
Jonas Sharples	2		lumbia, Lancaster		
Capt. Shotten	1		county, forwarded		
From Charlestown,			by Joseph Smith	86	
townsh Chester			A donation was recei-		
county, sent per			ved from John		
Matthias Penne-			Young, attorney at		
becker	7		law in Greensburgh		
From West Nantmel,			by the hands of Ni-		
Chester county, re-			cholas Collin	30	
ceived by Michael			A donation was recei-		
Graham	4	81	ved from Dromore		
Doctor Robert David-			township, Lancaster		
son, the contribu-			county, by the hands		
tions of the Presby-			of Philip Wager	46	13
terian congregation			Inhabitants of Upper		
at Carlisle	130	40	Dublin township,		
David Lapsley	20		Montgomery coun-		
Henry Helmuth	20		ty, by Joseph Lukens	62	34
By the hands of Tho-			Cash by the hands of		
mas Wistar	12		Eden Wharter,	200	

DONATIONS OF FLOUR,

VEGETABLES, &c. &c.

Received by the Commissioners appointed to alleviate the Distresses

OF THE CITIZENS OF

PHILADELPHIA, &c.

1797.

From Citizens of Philadelphia now in and about Germantown, received in a letter from Robert Hare, John Dunlap, John McCulloch, Benjamin Chew, jun. Henry Pratt, Peter Baynton, Gideon Hill Wells and William Wistar, (omitted in the list of Cash Donations,) Dollars 389 1 70 Cents.

Susanna Jones, 3 1-2 hundred rye meal.

Charles Harris, 100 loaves of bread, 1 barrel of cheese, 1 keg of sugar, and 1 keg tea.

George Pennock, for Caspar Wistar, sen. 40 bushels potatoes.

Christopher Marshall, 32 bushels of Indian corn.

Widow Taylor and son, Strawberry-alley, 100 loaves of bread.

William Zane, by James Oldden, 40 bushels of potatoes.

From New-Jersey, 4 do.

Joseph Tatnall, 15 barrels flour.

James Jack, 3 tierces of rice.

John Bedford, 3 sheep, 8 bushels of potatoes, 100 loaves of bread, and 40 cabbages.

Balzer Emerick, 100 loaves of bread.

John Haworth, 4 loads of potatoes.

Jonathan Meredith, a waggon load of potatoes and turnips.

Certain inhabitants of Roxborough township, by Peter Robeson, 3 barrels flour, a quantity of potatoes, turnips and cabbages.

Inhabitants of Cheltenham, 40 bushels potatoes, 100 and 3 quarters of rye flour, 2 bushels of Indian meal, and of 96lb. bacon and beef.

Sundry persons in the neighbourhood of the Gulph Mill, in Upper Merion, 9 half barrels of buckwheat meal, 2 ditto of rye meal, 24 bushels of potatoes and 4 of turnips.

John Haworth, 1 additional load of potatoes.

John Jones, of Montgomery, 12 bushels of potatoes and turnips,

Inhabitants of Radnor, 22 bushels of potatoes, 6 do. of turnips, 18 fowls, 1 piece of bacon, 1 sheep, 4 1-2 cwt. of buckwheat meal.

1 1-2 do. of rye flour, 3 do. of corn meal.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

Inhabitants of Wilmington and Brandywine, 15 barrels of middlings, and 2 of Indian meal.

Charles West, of New-Jersey, 102 lbs. mutton, and 47 lbs. beef.

Inhabitants of Radnor, additional, 15 bushels potatoes, 4 1-2 C. buckwheat meal, 3 bushels turnips, 1 1-2 do. rye flour.

Widow Lukens, 3 C. buckwheat meal, 15 bushels potatoes, 6 bushels turnips.

Pearson Hunt, 3 barrels rye flour.

Inhabitant of New-Castle, 1 barrel superfine flour, 1 barrel potatoes, 1 keg pearl barley, and 1 bag turnips.

Charles Shoemaker, 5 barrels flour.

By the hands of Joseph Bringhurst, jun. a bundle of new clothes for women.

Inhabitants of Manheim township, Lancaster county, 12 barrels flour.

Inhabitants of Cheltenham, additional, 1 1-2 C. rye flour, 2 C. buckwheat meal, 2 bushels Indian meal, 30 bushels potatoes.

Inhabitants of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, 8 barrels wheat flour, and 6 of rye.

Clerks of the market, collected by them, 2 cart loads provisions.

Charles Biddle, Esq. 1 side of beef.

Inhabitants of Roxborough, additional, by Peter Robeson, 1 waggon load of potatoes, cabbages and turnips.

Dr. Edwards, 22 bushels potatoes.

Sundry inhabitants of West Nantmill township, Chester county, by D. Denny, 8 barrels rye, buckwheat and Indian corn flour.

Plymouth, Montgomery county, by William Sheppard, 4 barrels and 158 lbs. common flour, 2 do. buckwheat meal, 5 bushels potatoes and 2 do. of turnips.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, by Abraham Gibbons, 29 C. buckwheat meal, 17 C. 2 quarters rye do. 6 C. 2 quarters, 14 lb. wheat flour.

Cocolico township, Lancaster county, by Peter Murten, 29 barrels wheat, rye, and buckwheat flour.

Earl township, Lancaster county, by Frederick Seiger and William Smith, 15 barrels wheat, rye and buckwheat flour, and 4 pieces of bacon.

Salsbury township, Lancaster county, by David Buckley, 784 lb. wheat; 343 lb. rye; and 967 lb. buckwheat flour.

Columbia, Lancaster county, by Emanuel Reigart, 8 barrels wheat flour, and 4 of rye.

Abington, 1 C. flour; 1 bushel of buckwheat meal; 37 bushels of potatoes; 21 do. of turnips; and 12 cabbages.

Donegal township, Lancaster county, by Paul Zantzinger, 9 barrels of wheat, and 1 of rye flour.

Earl township, do. by John Sensenig and John Smith, 11 barrels rye flour.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Manheim township, Lancaster county, 12 barrels wheat flour.

Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, 2 barrels wheat, 150 lb. rye flour, forwarded by Frederick Sieger and Wm. Smith.

Charlestown township, Chester county, additional, 7 barrels buckwheat meal, 6 do. rye, by Matthias Pennebecker.

George Moore and Bernard Kart, a quantity of provisions collected in High-street market.

West Nantmill township, Chester county, by the hands of Michael Graham, 2 C. 1 qr. 26 lb. wheat, 3 C. 1 qr. 27 lb. rye, 14 C. 1 qr. 27 lb. buckwheat flour.

Salisbury township, Lancaster county, by Archibald Henderson's team, per Samuel Smith, 8 C. 1 qr. 5 lb. wheat; 14 Cwt. rye; 18 C. 1 qr. 11 lb. buckwheat flour, forwarded by Daniel Buckley.

Hempfield township, Lancaster county, 20 barrels of flour, forwarded by Paul Zantzinger.

Manor township, Lancaster county, 19 barrels flour.

Salisbury township, Lancaster county, forwarded by Daniel Buckley, additional, 724 lb. wheat, 183 lb. buckwheat flour.

Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, 5 barrels wheat and rye meal, forwarded by Frederick Seeger.

Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, 3 barrels and a bag of wheat, rye, and buckwheat flour, forwarded by Fred: Seeger.

Lancaster township, additional, by Andrew Graff's waggon, forwarded by Paul Zantzinger, 7 barrels flour.

Earl township, additional, by Michael Kinfer's waggon, 3 barrels and 3 quarters of rye, wheat and buckwheat flour.

Straßburgh township, Lancaster county, additional, by Nicholas Walter's waggon, 10 barrels flour.

Mount-Joy township, Lancaster county, 26 barrels of wheat, rye, and buckwheat flour, forwarded by Paul Zantzinger.

Lampetre township, Lancaster county, forwarded by Edward Hand, 28 barrels of wheat and rye flour.

Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, forwarded by Frederick Sieger, 6 barrels flour.

Little Britain township, Lancaster county, forwarded by Vincent Stubbs, 7 barrels flour.

Conestogo township, Lancaster county, 15 barrels wheat and rye flour, manufactured at Shenks, Wengers and Ehrbach's mills.

Charlestown township, Chester county, 6 barrels of flour, manufactured at Abraham Haldeman's mill.

Lancaster township, 5 barrels wheat and rye flour, sent by Michael Rine's waggon.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, forwarded by Peter Eckart, 2 barrels of flour, delivered to John Smith, overseer of the poor, through mistake, and by him sent to the board of commissioners.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

Cocelico township, Lancaster county, additional, by the hands of George Whiteman, 4 barrels of flour.

Mount-Joy township, Lancaster county, additional, by the hands of Philip Frederick, five barrels of flour.

DONATIONS received by SAMUEL COATES, for the use of the Sick Poor suffering by the yellow fever in 1797; and paid by him to the order of the Committee appointed to distribute the same.

		Dols. Cts.
PHILIP NICKLIN,	of Philadelphia,	100
Michael Kepele,	ditto	8
James Gibson,	ditto	8
Samuel M. Fox,	ditto	8
Joseph P. Norris,	ditto	8
James Strawbridge,	ditto	20
Thomas M'Euen,	ditto	10
Anna Palmer,	ditto	20
Mordecai Lewis,	ditto	30
Sundry Exiles from Philadelphia, and inhabitants of Chester, per Captain Harrison,		158 30
Stephen Girard,	Philadelphia,	20
John Ashley,	ditto late of G. Britain,	200
Simon Walker,	ditto	50
Peter Blight,	ditto	100
Elias Boudinot,	ditto late of N. Jersey	50
Robert Ralston, the subscription of sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia now at Wilmington, in Delaware		300
Subscription of 5 ladies of Philadelphia at Wil- mington,		12
Nathaniel Falconer,	Philadelphia,	20
Isaac & Edward Penington,	ditto	100
Henry Philips,	ditto	100
Jared Ingersol,	ditto	166 66
John Travis,	ditto	100
Cash,	ditto	10
Ditto, of James Tiffin,	ditto	20
Jacob Shoemaker, the subscription of several Philadel- phians at Wilmington,		100
Michael Prager,	Philadelphia	100
Benville,	Burlington	100
Samuel Chew,	Chester-Town, Maryland	10
Unknown, from	New-York, per post	10
Benedict Dorsey,	Philadelphia	35

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Dols. Cts.

Samuel Coates, remitted him by the Citizens of New- bury-Port, New-England	600
Richard Harrison, Philadelphia	20
Samuel Meredith, esquire, ditto	50
Thomas Willing, esquire, ditto	100
John Taggart, ditto	30
Isaac Hazlehurst & Son, ditto	50
John Elliott, ditto	30
Joseph Swift, esquire, ditto	50
Benjamin Buck, ditto	10
Edward Simmons, ditto	20
The Inhabitants of the Village of Frankfort, by Isaac Worrell	112 95
John Redinger,	3
The Inhabitants of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire,	220
Independents, a religious society at Portsmouth, do.	44 25
The South Parish of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire	50
The Parish of Greenland, near do.	35
A Gentleman of Northampton, in do.	13 38
Matthew Clarkson, Philadelphia, (late Mayor)	35
Huy Cr. Vanvagenen, of Newtown, Long-Island, per Hilary Baker, Mayor of the city	50
Thomas Leacock, per Thomas Parker	3 34
Religious society of St. Ann's Church near Middleton, on Delaware	50
Total	3577 49
Deduct overpaid Samuel Coates, by a subscriber being an error,	136 66
Total is	3440 83

DONATIONS received by the Committee at the Tents.

- Andrew Hannis, 1 hundred bundles of straw, 1 barrel of flour,
1 bushel of potatoes, and half a bushel of onions.
Benjamin Nones, 1 tierce of rice.
Richard Peters, Esq. bacon, bread, Indian meal, cabbage, beans
and milk.
Francis Johnson, 1 quarter of beef.
Robert Ansley, 1 bullock.
Caleb Lippincott, (New-Jersey) 1 cord of wood.
Israel and D. Jones, 1 1-2 cwt. sugar, and a quantity of coffee

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE

John Clenin, Berks county, 1 keg of butter.

Shubart Armitage, 1 load of straw.

Richard Wells, a quantity of potatoes and straw.

John McElroy, 11 bushels of potatoes, 2 1-2 bushels of buck-wheat meal, and 5 gallons of milk, beets and carrots.

Inhabitants of Darby, viz.

Richard Lloyd, 4 half barrels flour.

Edward Horne, 3 bushels potatoes, 4lbs. butter, and 22lbs. beef.

Samuel Ash, 1 side beef, 27lbs.

John Hurt, 1 quarter do. 125 do.

Aaron Oakford, 1 do. 135 do.

Jonathan Haycock, 1 sheep, 45 lb. 1 bushel turnips, and straw.

John Rively, 6 pair shoes.

Isaac Oakford, 5 bushels potatoes.

Jacob Serrell, 1 cwt. middlings.

The inhabitants of Radnor, collected by Simeon Matlack, Nathan Evans, and Joseph Hoskins, as follows:—34 bushels potatoes, 4 bushels turnips, 1 quarter beef, 7 quarters mutton, 1 quarter veal, 14 fowls, 27lbs. butter, 70 lbs. rye flour, 3 bushels buck-wheat meal, 4 cwt. Indian do.

Enoch Edwards, 18 bushels potatoes.

Samuel Coates, 40 pair shoes, valued at 30 dollars.

Thomas Parker, 1 load of straw.

Jeremiah Warder, 3 fat cattle.

Elias Boudinot, a quantity of potatoes and vegetables.

Conrad Hanse, 8 bushels of potatoes.

Willet Smith, 58 loaves of bread.

Samuel Cooper, a quantity of sweet potatoes and cabbage, and 3 quarters of mutton.

Joseph Burroughs, 8 1-2 C. rice, 12lb. tea, and 4lb. chocolate.

M.R. Peters, 1 sheep, 8 bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of bread and vegetables.

From different persons living on the five mile round, 54 bushels potatoes, 46 heads of cabbage, 4 bushels onions, and 96 beets, collected by Nicholas Pickle.

James Crukshank, jun. 100 bundles of straw.

Benjamin Chew, jun. 14 bushels potatoes, and a load of oat straw.

Mr. Lloyd, a load of straw.

John Kerwin, 10 bushels potatoes, and a number of cabbages.

Dr. Logan, a load of straw, a quantity of potatoes, turnips, apples and old clothes.

Thomas Leiper, a waggon load of potatoes.

Cadwalader Foulke, 10 bushels potatoes.

David Breintnall, 2 sheep, 8 bushels potatoes, 12 heads cabbage, and 100 loaves of bread.

Sundry inhabitants of Haverford township, Delaware county, awarded by colonel Richard Willing, a quantity of potatoes, barrels of rye, Indian and buck-wheat meal.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Jacob Downing, 2 barrels of flour.	
Richard Folwell, 1 barrel of flour.	
William Brown's three sons, 500wt. pilot bread.	
William Lippincott, 20 bushels potatoes.	
George Latimer, 1 load of straw.	
Thomas Cuthbert, 1 do.	
Peter and Henry Miercken, 1 barrel sugar.	
William Hunter, 1 load of straw, 4 bushels potatoes.	
William Johnston, a quantity of vegetables.	
George Sterling, 100 loaves of bread.	
Richard Footman and Isaac Jones, the subscrip- tion of a number of citizens residing at Burling- ton,	Dollars 358 20 Cts.
Refolve Smith, Southwark,	50
James Stewart, jun.	30
B. Sims,	40
Andrew Kennedy, by Archibald M'Elroy,	50
Captain William Jones,	30
Cash,	40
Archibald M'Elroy, being the donations of a number of the inhabitants of Bristol, and citizens of Philadelphia residing in and about Bristol,	470
Cash,	40
John Davis and Co.	50
Dr. Preston, Newtown township, 3 quarters beef.	
Sundry persons of the same place, through Thomas Inch, 59 bushels of potatoes, 5 cwt. rye and buckwheat meal, 1 cheese.	
Major Jackson do. 20 bushels of potatoes, 2 sheep, wt. 84 lb.	
Mr. Faron, Northern-Liberties, 1 quarter of beef, 14 bushels of potatoes and turnips.	
Michael Kunkle, 344 lbs. bread.	
William Davidson, 20 bushels potatoes, 2 cwt. rye flour.	
Samuel Pleasants, 40 bushels of potatoes, 10 do. turnips, 100 cabbages.	
Joseph B. Bird, 1 fat cow.	
From the inhabitants of Evesham, New-Jersey, a quantity of provisions, valued at 82 dollars, 45 cents. Cash 162 dollars, 82 cents.	

DONATIONS received by the Committee of Southwark.

John M'Clellan, of Frankford, by the hands of John Jones,
250 lb. prime beef, and 12 heads of cabbage.
Joseph Williamson, 1 cart-load of potatoes.

DONATIONS.

Andrew Hannis, 10 bushels potatoes.
 Mrs. Gardiner, 100 loaves bread.
 Thomas Ferguson, 2 barrels ship bread.
 L. Morris, 1 barrel flour.
 Levi Hollingsworth and son, 1 barrel middlings.
 Peter and Jonathan Robeson, 1 do. do.
 A citizen of Philadelphia, half a tierce of rice.
 Henry Bell, 1 cwt. rice, 6lb. chocolate, and 3lb. bohea tea.
 Butchers at High-street market, 3 barrow loads of meat.
 Butchers at Newmarket, 3 do. do.
 Thompson and Lyle, 6lb. tea.
 A citizen of Southwark, six dollars worth of loaf bread.
 Captain Eldridge, 10 dollars cash.
 A Citizen of Philadelphia, 5 do.

Donations received by the Committee of the Northern-Liberties.

The committee of enquiry have received, since their establishment, from sundry persons, residents of the township, the following donations, for the use of the poor, viz.

	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
From sundry inhabitants, at the Town-house	94	54
From the first district, collected by Mess. Pentland, Souder and Kunkle,	133	25
From the second district, collected by Messrs. J. Groves and Goodman,	113	90
From the sixth district, collected by Mess. D. Groves, Browne and Sherlock,	25	87
From the seventh district, collected by Messrs. Miller and Wolpert,	22	25
From the eighth district, collected by Mr. Keen,	9	
From the ninth district, collected by Messrs. Macferran and Kher,	22	12

Total, *Dolls.* 420 93

Of which sum they have expended as follows, viz.

Cash presented the commissioners	50	
Relief granted sundry poor sick persons	11	
Paid for provisions distributed to the poor	29	43
Paid incidental expenses	37	49

Dolls. 127 92

Med. Hist.

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